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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World Honors Calvin Coolidge

Hoover Calls Him Much Loved

A Giant, He Bespoke the Soil

France Acts on Ship Fires

Roosevelt Outlines His Plan

Miami Air Is Full of Planes

THE United States and the world are hushed in tribute to Calvin Coolidge. President Hoover, proclaiming a period of mourning, says Mr. Coolidge devoted his entire life to the public service; that his name became in his own lifetime a synonym for sagacity and wisdom; that his temperateness bespoke his profound sense of responsibility; and that he earned and enjoyed the confidence of the American people in the highest degree. The President refers to the salient and characteristic personality of his predecessor and thus articulates a sentiment countless thousands have felt—"He evoked an extraordinary warmth of affectionate response."

¶ The American people's affectionate response to Calvin Coolidge was more often commented upon than explained. They liked him as President, wanted more of him, often smiled at the homely qualities of the New Englander which he never for a moment disguised, yet always hung upon his restricted and carefully chosen words. Seemingly the people would accept almost any dictum from the official, bear patiently with any apparent failure of a policy, because so completely they trusted and admired the man. Sprung from rock-ribbed Vermont, he was the heir and embodiment of the uncompromising American tradition—Laughing Americans loved him as the unlaughing, rock-ribbed symbol of Americanism.

¶ Calvin Coolidge was sworn in to administer one of the highest offices in the world in his father's Vermont farmhouse by the light of a coal oil lamp. He was descended through Gen. Israel Putnam from Charlemagne the mighty, yet he was from the soil and of the soil and as President he escaped from the White House in summer to swing a scythe into the hay. Few men have so linked the high with the lowly. Destined to sit in council with the leaders of men, diplomacy could neither dull nor grass over the rigid principles of his Puritan youth. His honesty was innate, his devotion to his country's idealistic achievements and hopes as permeating as the smoke in a ham. A careless, almost flagrant, generation honored itself in loving and revering him—He was the visible, salient expression of a passionate if sometimes neglected something that lived in their hearts.

¶ France, aroused by the burning of the 42,000-ton passenger liner L'Atlantique, makes extraordinary regulations. Minister of Merchant Marine Meyer decrees that inflammable wooden embellishments must be banished, all steamships must have two separated wireless cabins, and that all must carry professional firemen. With four fire losses in several years, French shipping rises to protect its future. In new ships like the Champlain and Normandie the wood is chemically made nonburning. France will exercise meticulous care—It will win back by reëarning its prestige.

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt moves to take a more definite hand in affairs which will face his Administration. The White House announces that Secretary of State Stimson will confer with Mr. Roosevelt on foreign relations at the latter's request. The President-Elect meets with 11 Senators and House members in New York to plan Democratic action in the present session. The program as agreed upon embraces doubling income tax rates, reduction of federal expenditures, and a farm parity bill. John Barleycorn had something to say—The immediate legalizing of beer will be attempted.

¶ President Eamon de Valera declares himself to the Irish Free State in his hot battle for reëlection. If returned, he says the oath of allegiance will go forever, meaning that the bill passed last summer becomes law automatically over the Senate objection. He would like to abolish the office of Governor-General, but cannot under the treaty of 1921, which is taken as meaning that he is not ready to declare for an Irish republic. He has a definite plan for the land annuities. He will collect but 50 per cent of the amounts—And he will retain that money in the Free State instead of paying it to Britain.

¶ Miami (Fla.) throngs witness new aerial wonders as the fifth national mid-winter air meet goes through its extraordinary program. Hundreds of planes participate. A new army plane which carries a ton of bombs at 200 miles an hour is christened "City of Miami." Army, navy and marine fliers exemplify maneuvers almost without parallel. Flocks of parachutes float down together like mighty homing birds. And even between stunts the visiting crowds can do something with that balmy, flower-laden Miami air—Everybody just loves to breathe it.

Revising Body for Treaties Urged as Best Way to Peace

Changes Should Be Followed by Crowning Pact Embodying Settlement by Consent, According to Proposal of Special European Commentator

Europe's political outlook has not grown worse, but people have come to understand it better. The veil has been rent. Unsolved problems have been bared. How can thy be solved so that the peace of Europe and the world may be assured? Where can efforts be applied for change and improvement? Mr. Huddleston, in a series of six articles, of which this is the last, deals with this question, and concludes that the surest road to settlement is by way of revision.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From all that I have written—and I have been able to touch, in the limited space at my disposal, lightly and briefly only a few salient points of the European scene—it would seem to follow that there has been a tendency to put the cart before the horse, and to discuss in innumerable conferences the consequences of an immense European misunderstanding without attempting to get down to root causes.

In the attempt to preserve peace, we have signed the Covenant, we have signed the Kellogg Pact, we have asked what is the meaning of Article 16, which would seem to impose on the various countries the obligation to proceed against an aggressor, we have considered whether and how, and in what conditions, sanctions should be applied, we have dwelt upon the need of security, we have examined plans for the formation of an international army and of an air force which would be used to make war on those who break the peace. But in all these debates on how to avoid war, even, if needs be, by using the weapon of war, we have hardly stopped to ask whether Europe is really at peace. In order to organize peace you must first have peace.

The reason why greater progress has not been made is that, though everybody wants peace, one nation wants it on one set of terms, and another nation wants it on another set of terms. It would be wrong to suggest insincerity—the world was never so sincere in its desire for peace. There is not a single European country which would not rejoice in the final removal of the terrible menace which has hung over it for many centuries—a menace which, with the development of destructive weapons, has become dreadful beyond imagination. If then there is a failure to make

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PARTY LEADERS AND ROOSEVELT DRAFT PROGRAM

More Income Tax and Cut of $100,000,000 in the Budget Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—President-Elect Roosevelt and Democratic congressional leaders are today putting the finishing touches on a program for federal economy and revenue raising, aimed to balance the national budget and obviate the necessity for an extra session of Congress, following a night conference at Mr. Roosevelt's town house here last night.

The tentative scheme decided upon at the three-hour parley was described by Speaker John N. Garner, Vice-President-Elect, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Senate leader and Democratic vice-presidential candidate four years ago, when the conference ended just before midnight and was confirmed in effect by Mr. Roosevelt after most of the delegation had left here for Washington.

The proposals as enumerated by Mr. Garner were to double the normal income tax rate and lower the present exemptions, to tax beer, to reënact the present gasoline tax, which expires on July 1, 1933, and to reduce the present budget appropriation by an additional $100,000,000. This is in addition to the present reduction proposed by President Hoover.

Confidence Reflected

Mr. Roosevelt's confidence that the congressional leaders would put the revenue-raising measures through at the present short session of Congress was reflected in the views of Speaker Garner and Senator Robinson.

Senator Robinson said that, if the tax and economy measures and a farm relief measure could be passed at the short session and become effective, "an extra session can be avoided in all probability."

The basis for the budget-balancing measures at Mr. Roosevelt's request was President Hoover's own estimate of a $492,000,000 deficit for the fiscal year of 1933-34, and conferees of Mr. Roosevelt voiced the hope that the President would coöperate with the Democratic leaders in the short session in getting the measures enacted into law.

Political observers here, however, see other hurdles than the presidential veto that such a program must pass before it can be made effective. These are, specifically, the left-wing

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Machine Only Partly Blamed For Putting Men Out of Work

Married Women on Jobs Shown to Be More of a Factor by University of Illinois Man—Increase Found in Many Lines

What is a technocrat? Technocracy? What is it? What does it mean? What does it portend, if anything? Does it mark a new social and economic study or an era? That is what people are asking, and that is what, in a sense, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has set out to discover. This is the eleventh of a series of articles along these lines.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 6—Technological unemployment is a myth. Prof. Paul D. Converse of the University of Illinois College of Commerce asserted here.

"In spite of all we hear about technological unemployment, about the machine replacing human labor, the percentage of the population gainfully employed increased between 1920 and 1930," Professor Converse said.

"The increase in the number of people employed in marketing and in clerical, domestic and professional pursuits, increased by 4,000,000 during the 1920-30 decade," he said, "while the increase in the number of men replaced by machines in production, popularly called technological unemployment, amounted to only 3,500,000 in the same period. These figures allow for growth in population."

Professor Converse admitted that the machine has reduced the number of workers required in manufacturing, mining, farming and lumbering, but that in other lines machinery has not been employed to such an extent and hence the number of workers required is increasing.

"The number of workers in transportation, trade, clerical occupations, professional pursuits, construction, fishing, domestic and personal service has been increasing faster than the population," he said.

"We may produce oil burners and mechanical refrigerators by machinery in large factories, but when they go wrong in use in the home, they must be serviced by a man with relatively simple tools."

He also pointed out that there has been a great increase in education and that there is an increasing tendency to retire in old age.

"More than 1,250,000 young people between the ages of 10 and 20 were taken from work between 1920 and 1930, and their jobs given to older people. Also, in 1930, 70,000 persons past 65 years of age were leading retired lives. These would have been working under the prevailing con-

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'One-Man' Rayon Mill Apparently a Myth

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Jan. 6

Efforts to locate the "one-man" rayon factory referred to by the technocrats to be under design in New Jersey revealed only a plant in Gloucester City operated by the Furness Corporation, where a 25 per cent saving in labor is said to have been effected. Technocrats spoke of a factory, to run without human labor, save "one man at a switchboard," but inquiries in the rayon trade circles here led the investigators to believe the Gloucester City plant was the one referred to.

Neither denial nor confirmation of the report is forthcoming from those close to technocracy.

The Furness plant, which has installed the so-called Furness Cuprammonium method, is undoubtedly the latest thing in rayon manufacturing. One operator cares for 274 spindles, and, since there are 34 spindles to a machine, he looks after eight machines. The same number of workers man the winding machines.

Land Annuity Cut Pledged By de Valera

Question of Republic Not to Be Election Issue, It Is Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Jan. 6—A promise to reduce land annuities by 50 per cent and retain them in the Free State instead of paying them to Britain is the main plank in Mr. Eamon de Valera's program as outlined before an enthusiastic crowd in the capital's most famous thoroughfare, O'Connell Street, yesterday.

The President of the Executive Council declared the oath of allegiance would go "forever" if he was returned to power at the general election on Jan. 25. The bill passed last summer will then automatically become a law despite the Senate's refusal to approve it.

If the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921 had permitted it, Mr. de Valera said, he would have also abolished the office of Governor-General—"an utterly useless office, a mere rubber stamp costing the Government £27,000 a year." Under Mr. William T. Cosgrave it cost £60,000, he added.

Issue of Republic Deferred

Mr. de Valera's reference to the impossibility of doing away with the Governor-Generalship owing to the treaty is held here to confirm the earlier impression that he does not intend to go all the way for a republic at this election. It also makes it difficult for him to press on with abolition of the Senate which is another ultimate aim of the Fianna Fail Party. Mr. de Valera said 30 industries had been introduced in the Free State since he came to power last spring. If he is returned again, he added, the rate of progress in establishing a "well-balanced economic system" would be greatly accelerated.

Appealing for a real majority this time he asked what foreign government would treat the Free State seriously if it thought its government could be turned out at a moment's notice. There must be no possibility of anyone imagining they could break the people's will, he declared.

Pleads for Good Order

In concluding Mr. de Valera called upon the nation "as a matter of honor" to preserve peace and order during the campaign. Tremendous issues are at stake, he said. "The eyes of the world are upon us; enemies are eagerly awaiting some excuse to malign our country. The Government will do its part in maintaining order, and public opinion is the surest safeguard of peace."

Meantime Mr. de Valera's opponents are busy trying to prevent an overlapping in their efforts to defeat the President. Two independent Labor members in the Dail stated they will throw in their lot with Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Frank MacDermot, president of the Farmers and Rate Payers League, and Mr. John Dillon, an influential independent member of the Dail, are forming a center group, the chief aim of which is the defeat of Mr. de Valera, although it announces it will not coalesce with Mr. Cosgrave's Cumann na nGeadheal Party.

CANADA PUTS SOLID BASES UNDER BANKS

Each Must Have Paid-Up Capital of $250,000 Before Operating

GOLD RESERVE IS MADE MANDATORY

Can Issue Currency to Equal Capital Plus Deposits, Then Build Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The strength of the Canadian banking system, which has stood almost unaffected by the trade recession while the United States was piling up its thousands of bank failures, is shown in the fact that a bank must have $250,000 paid up capital before it can start up.

Then it can issue currency of its own to the equivalent of such capital, plus its deposits in the central reserves of the Dominion. Above that it is required to put into reserve, dollar for dollar in gold. Not one dollar has been lost by the holder of a note of a Canadian bank in the last 50 years.

The result of these and other precautions may be seen in the following figures:

Since confederation in 1867 there have been but 26 Canadian bank failures, with a total loss to depositors of less than $13,500,000.

Since 1900 there have been but nine failures, five of these being small banks carrying deposits of less than $1,000,000; and in five of the nine failures depositors did not lose a dollar.

How About United States

During the present trade recession not a single Canadian bank has closed its doors; not one has even reduced the rate of its dividend; every bank without exception has added to its reserves.

Compare this record with that of the United States where, during the 11 years ending Dec. 31, 1931, according to the Federal Reserve Board, there were 9285 bank failures, involving deposits of $4,277,898,000. These failures included 1333 national banks, 365 state banks—also members of the Federal Reserve System—and 7587 nonmember state banks. Add last year's total of about 1400 bank failures to the above and the picture is even more alarming.

Wherein lies the fundamental difference between the two systems? The answer is simple. In Canada, under the British North America Act, banking is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government. In the United States the control of banking is divided between the Federal Government and the various states, and thus there are national banks and state banks. The weakness of this dual control is very generally recognized. Mr. Owen D. Young said recently that if American banks could be brought under federal control their difficulties would disappear, and Canadian banking experts would thoroughly agree with him.

Banks' Protective Fund

In order to guarantee against loss to holders of their currency notes Canadian banks in 1890 founded a voluntary circulation redemption fund, to which each contributes in gold or the equivalent a sum equal to 5 per cent of its total currency circulation, this sum being available to meet any losses that may occur in the event of a bank failure.

In the event of a bank failure the claims upon the assets come in the following order:

1. The notes issued by the bank.
2. Bank debts owing to the Dominion Government.
3. Bank debts owing to the provincial governments.
4. The depositors.

Although the depositors come last, such is the present state of the 10 chartered banks it would be necessary for them to drop nearly $1,000,000,000 before depositors would stand to lose. Their reserve fund now stands at $160,000,000 and is continually growing. One bank pays a dividend of 16 per cent, six pay 12 per cent, one 10 per cent, another 9 per cent, out of their net profits, which in 1930 totaled $26,715,000.

Only Ten Central Banks

There is another difference between the American and Canadian banking systems only less important than that of control, namely in the latter's policy of branch banking. In place of the tens of thousands of individual banks in the United States, Canada has but ten central banks, with 4,000 branches scattered throughout the country, the largest single bank having some 900 branches. Such a system has obvious advantages. It permits of nation-wide direction to credit; loans can be made where most needed and where safest, and withheld where not needed and not safe; a glut of money can be transferred.

Direction of credit is not in the hands of local men but controlled by high executives, who formulate credit policies for the whole field. Branch managers are restricted as to the amount of loans they may grant, in rural areas the maximum being usually $2000, and requests for larger loans must be referred to headquarters.

All this makes for security of the central bank. A branch bank cannot fail, of course. Many branch banks at present are operating at a loss, but their losses are more than offset by the profits of more prosperous districts, and united they

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BRITISH PREMIER PLEADS FOR JOB NEIGHBORLINESS

Find Out About State of Things in 'Your' District, MacDonald Urges

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A personal call to millions of British citizens to join a crusade for the jobless was radiocast by the Prime Minister from his Scottish home at Lossiemouth.

"Join up yourself. Ask yourself what is being done for the unemployed in your district"—this was the message voiced by Mr. MacDonald and heard by listeners all over Great Britain.

The Government has granted £10,000 toward the launching of the Social Service Campaign. But the Premier urged individuals not to expect all the planning of relief work to be done for them. "Make your own usefulness," he said.

The Premier outlined how the British Broadcasting Corporation will describe over the radio the most successful voluntary schemes for aiding unemployed so that such methods may be more widely adopted. The Prince of Wales will introduce the series of talks.

"I am counting," continued Mr. MacDonald, "on the churches and chapels and the British Legion and other bodies whose halls have accommodations for classes for the unemployed to lend them as often as possible and free of charge to bodies working for the unemployed." Landowners, he said, could in many cases lend waste land for allotments and playing fields.

"Let each listener, who is able to to do so, contribute in cash or in kind to the funds," he continued. "This movement toward the discovery of the community of friendship is very far removed from charity. It is the human hand supplementing the state machine, the citizen becoming a neighbor. It is a sharing of life, not merely a contribution from possessions, and in that I hope you will all do what you can to help, especially in the local efforts which are being made all over the country, and to find work for the unemployed, so that they may retain a good spirit while this condition lasts."

"This is an attempt, on a national scale," concluded the Premier, "to find new ways of employment, to put a new spirit of coöperation and independence into our people, so that through distress and failure we may find a way to national unity and commonwealth well-being."

Peacemaker Quest Begun by Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Who is the best peacemaker in the United States? The Office of Education is attempting to learn this in order to answer the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament which has asked for recommendations for candidates for the Nobel peace prize.

Suggestions will be hurried to the committee at Oslo, Norway, before the first of February. The award will be made on Dec. 10, 1933.

Nominations can be made only by the following: members and late members of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, as well as the advisers appointed at the Norwegian Nobel Institute; members of Parliament and members of government of the different states, as well as members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; members of the International Arbitration Court at The Hague; members of the Commission of the Permanent International Peace Bureau; members and associates of the Institute of International Law; university professors of political science and of law, history and of philosophy; and persons who have received the Nobel peace prize.

NANKING NOTE CALLS ON JAPAN TO WITHDRAW

Stern Demand Sent as Fighting at Shanhaikwan Ceases

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Jan. 6—The military phase of the Shanhaikwan clash is apparently over, at least for the time being. The Chinese who are making no attempt to move troops into North China have demanded the evacuation of Shanhaikwan by the Japanese forces. The Japanese have reaffirmed their intention of localizing the trouble. However, there is still no sign of any negotiations being opened. Both sides are insisting that the other make the first move, a deadlock has been reached which may continue indefinitely.

Meanwhile Japanese troops, numbering 6000, are consolidating their position at Shanhaikwan, which town has great strategical importance. Advanced troops on both sides are facing each other across the river Shiho, whose bridge the invaders destroyed. Japanese planes flew over the region inside the Great Wall on Thursday, dropping a few bombs on the villages near Shanhaikwan, without causing any serious damage.

The situation at Chinwangtao, where a Japanese light cruiser and two destroyers are remaining at present, is described as quiet, but tense. Hopes are still held that the Shanhaikwan clash can be settled as a local incident, but factors causing concern are Peiping's refusal to move without orders from Nanking and a possible latent threat in Japanese assurances that the trouble will be localized, unless fresh alleged provocation compels further action.

China Asks League To Halt Activities Of Japanese Invader

NANKING, Jan. 6 (AP)—The authorities in Canton, usually in opposition to the Nanking régime, have pledged their support in any steps which may be taken "to safeguard the national existence against the invader."

The Government authorities have demanded in a communication to the Japanese minister that the Government at Tokyo see to it that there is no recurrence of such attacks as on Shanhaikwan. The communication also asserted that the right to claim indemnity would be reserved by China.

The Government charged that by their capture of Shanhaikwan the Japanese had placed themselves in position "to descend upon Tientsin, Peiping and Jehol at any moment—a situation fraught with the gravest international possibilities."

The Government renewed the appeal that the League of Nations take "effective measures to check Japanese aggression" and ridiculed Japanese statements tending to place responsibility for the Shanhaikwan incident upon the Chinese.

"These are old tricks familiar to the Japanese military and to the entire world," said the Government statement. "This time they have selected the new year, when the League is adjourned, to execute their premeditated plan to aggravate the Sino-Japanese situation, contrary to the promises of the Japanese delegation at Geneva.

"The Japanese assert that the Shanhaikwan affair is being localized. If that is true, then they can occupy Tientsin and Peiping, localizing them also."

Military authorities estimated the casualties in the three days of fighting at about 1200 killed and 1200 wounded.

Civilian fatalities were estimated at between 1200 and 1500. The Japanese said they lost 18 killed and 98 wounded.

Radio Extends Law's Arm Over 'Greater Chicago'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Radio has lengthened the arm of the law in this city. Two years of use have shown it to be indispensable to the police department. According to Capt. William H. Killeen, more than 24,000 arrests that might never have been made without it have been effected, many crimes stopped in progress, violence has been discouraged and public confidence markedly increased.

"We simply couldn't go back to the old, antiquated system of control," said Captain Killeen, who is in charge of radio operations. "Chicago spreads over an area of 210 square miles, and has a population of 3,500,000. The entire personnel of the police department is only 6000, and this includes clerks, porters and scrubwomen. Without radio it would be almost impossible to give the citizens adequate protection."

Some $300,000 has been invested in radio sending and receiving equipment, and the outfitting of a central complaint bureau. The city has 178 roving patrol automobiles equipped with receivers and often subject to astonishingly rapid dispatch. Suburban towns and other police forces in Cook County and De Kalb County have 152 cars receiving radio direction, free of charge, from Chicago police headquarters.

WORLD TRIBUTE IS PAID MEMORY OF COOLIDGE

President Hoover in His Message Praises Service to Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The national capital is paying tribute today to the memory of Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States, who passed on suddenly at his home in Northampton, Mass., yesterday, and whose name is described on behalf of the nation as "a synonym for sagacity and wisdom."

His passing, President Hoover said, comes to millions of people as a personal sorrow and a public loss.

Mr. Coolidge was found in his room at the Coolidge home in Northampton at noon yesterday by Mrs. Coolidge on her return from a shopping trip.

The former President had been to his office in Northampton as usual during the morning, and had returned to his home accompanied by his secretary, with whom he talked for some time, and then ascended to the second story of his house to his room. It was there he was later found by Mrs. Coolidge.

Funeral services for the former President will be held in Northampton tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., and burial will be in Plymouth, Vt., where Mr. Coolidge was born.

President Hoover and many of the nation's leaders leave Washington tonight for Northampton, where they will attend the funeral.

When the news reached Washington, President Hoover immediately prepared a message to Congress, adjourning that body. Flags, beginning at the White House, were put at half-staff. Congressional leaders paid heartfelt tribute to the man with whom most of them had closely coöperated, and all sincerely admired and respected.

Warm and heartening memories of the late President swept the capital. In every corner there was evoked some happy thought of that "silent and characteristic personality." Chiefly, people recalled Mr. Coolidge's dry humor and his sagacious conduct of affairs, big and little. There were no bitter memories, only fragrant ones. Devotion to the man

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'SALESOCRACY' CALLED PRESENT BUSINESS NEED

Commerce Official Talks to Marketing Group on Trade Issues

Business today needs "salesocracy" more than any other "ocracy," Mr. Hugh D. Butler, newly elected chairman of the New England Chapter of the American Marketing Society, said today in an interview. Mr. Butler is also manager of the Boston bureau of the United States Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Business men and business groups throughout the nation are in a stronger position from the viewpoint of marketing in 1933, largely because they are studying marketing fundamentals with greater intensity than ever before, Mr. Butler declared.

The new executive offices of the marketing chapter, which is the New England unit of the nation-wide organization devoted to marketing, met at the University Club in Boston last evening and formulated plans for the coming year. They concurred with the opinion expressed by Mr. Butler and held that "no one will deny that the basic factor in marketing is good old-fashioned New England shrewdness—capacity to buy and sell at a profit."

Mr. Butler, commenting further, said: "But markets are complex; the speed of the movement of goods is constantly accelerated, so that, to cut the cost of selling we must have a sort of perpetual inventory, not only of goods in the plant, but of their movements through wholesalers, retailers, etc. Particularly today is it necessary to study the consumer and his needs."

Mr. Butler is New England manager of the United States Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, while the vice-chairman of the marketing society is Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Prof. Vergil D. Reed of Boston University College of Business Administration is secretary and Mr. Allen W. Rucker, of Cambridge, is treasurer.

Representatives of Harvard Business School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the New England Council and of private industry, were appointed chairmen of seven discussion groups to conduct studies of wholesaling, market research technique, foodstuffs, the New England market, industrial marketing, pricing and the consumer. These groups are to meet monthly for intimate discussion of problems involved in each group and the benefits derived from their studies are to be brought before the entire chapter.

Helpful information of this kind is distributed to the headquarters of the society in New York and then disseminated to all branch units in the leading American cities.

Mr. Butler said today that Mr. L. D. H. Weld, research director of McCann-Erickson, Inc., of New York, was last week elected president of the American Society at the annual meeting held in Dayton, Ohio. At the same time, Mr. Nathaniel Barnes, of New York, was elected general secretary.

Merry Song of Hand-Used Tools Pean of Joy in Virginia Hamlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—At Bird Haven, in the Happy Valley region of Virginia, hatchet and hammer sing a song of defiance to the challenge of the machine age.

Working in wrought iron and wood, the inhabitants of this tiny valley from their shops and forges are producing products that are finding a ready market in the outside world.

Banded together as the Shenandoah Community Workers they have wrought a livelihood from the mountain timber and soil by dint of hard labor and a craftmanship inherited from their ancestors who half a century before the Revolutionary War settled the valley.

Old furniture, pieces that would have been prized highly by antique dealers, were brought from mountain cabins to serve as models for the furniture that goes forth from the shops of the mountain workers. Toys, garden stakes, games and blocks are other community products that are flowing forth from Happy Valley.

And, although the economic slump decreased the size of the orders, this loss has been compensated for in the greater number of smaller orders that are keeping axes busy and forges red hot. The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce reports that there is no unemployment problem in Happy Valley. They have learned to perform all the processes of manufacture from the cutting of raw materials to the crating and shipping of the finished products on less than 400 acres of land. Profits are dedicated entirely to community projects.

The hum of industry, however, was not always heard above Happy Valley. Once a mountain resort sprang up in Happy Valley, but along came the war between the states, and the old resort disintegrated during the reconstruction period. Then someone remembered the wood and ironworking skill of their forefathers. Cowsheds and barns were converted into workshops. Slowly the industry grew. Whatever profits accrued were "plowed under" in equipment and a dry kiln for the lumber and a paint shop were added.

Happy Valley sang with new life and buzzed with industry. The Valley workers prospered, and today are finding it profitable to keep alive their iron and woodworking art in the Virginia hills.

OKLAHOMA BACKS AMENDMENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 6 (AP)—Oklahoma's Legislature yesterday ratified the federal amendment to abolish the lame duck session of Congress and provide that the President and congressmen take office in January instead of in March.

MANCHURIAN ENVOY GETS OFFICIAL HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Manchukuo's first embassy to Japan has moved to permanent quarters.

After making his residence and offices in a small residential hotel since he arrived here last fall, Mr. Bao Kuen-chen, envoy for the Government of the new independent state, has purchased the large residence in Tokyo of Count Ichizo Goto, which henceforth will be known as the Manchukuo Embassy. The estate covers about 2½ acres.

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THINGS PRESENT

The latter half of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" will give wets as well as drys something to think about.

Six Scottish baking recipes—yes, shortbread is among them—await the housewife on the Household Arts, Crafts, Cuisine page. And a "Continuous Christmastide" has an idea or two worth remembering.

"Romance in a Wood" on the Home Forum page is a delightfully conceived bit from the pen of Charlotte Brontë.

AND THINGS TO COME

Saturday brings the following special pages: Educational; News of Art, Theaters, and Music; Antiques and Interior Decoration; Book Reviews and Literary News. Look also for the weekly news map on the Daily Features page.

QUALIFIED DRY REPEAL IS URGED BY SENATE GROUP

Blaine Subcommittee Reports Resolution Protecting Dry States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Qualified repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is provided in a resolution sent unanimously to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the Blaine subcommittee today. The proposed resolution provides protection for dry states, and gives Congress authority to prevent the return of the saloon. It provides also that the resolution shall be offered to state legislatures, rather than to conventions in the process of seeking ratification.

The subcommittee which drafted the resolution is composed of Senators James Blaine (R.) of Wisconsin, chairman; William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho; Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island; Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington, and Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Montana. Although it was reported unanimously to the full committee, two members, Senators Borah and Blaine, reserved the right to oppose or seek changes in the proposal in the full committee.

Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said he would facilitate action on the resolution, although he personally opposes repeal. The resolution is expected to go to the Senate shortly.

Immediately after the resolution was announced, Speaker John N. Garner of the House declared he considered it did not meet the repeal pledge of the Democratic Party in the campaign. Mr. Garner's own "naked repeal" proposal, which carried no qualifications, failed by six votes to get the requisite two-thirds vote on the opening day of the House.

Both parties in the past campaign favored submitting the repeal resolution to state conventions rather than legislatures. The cost of such action was the reason for throwing it out in the subcommittee, it was explained by Mr. Blaine today.

As written, the resolution carries three major sections, the first simply declaring the Eighteenth Amendment repealed; the second declaring that "The transportation or importation into any state, territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws therein, is hereby prohibited."

The third section is the most unusual feature and is designed to meet the opposition to the return of the saloon. It reads:

"Section 3. Congress shall have concurrent power to negotiate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises where served."

Markers in History Of the 18th Amendment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Markers in the history of the Eighteenth Amendment, which a Senate judiciary subcommittee voted to repeal:

August 1, 1917. Approved by Senate, 65-25.

December 18. Approved by House, 278-131 and submitted to the states.

January 8, 1918. First state, Mississippi, ratified.

January 16, 1919. Thirty-sixth state, Nebraska, ratified. (All but Connecticut and Rhode Island subsequently ratified.)

January 16, 1920. Eighteenth Amendment became effective.

December 5, 1932. House rejected repeal resolution.

January 5, 1933. Senate judiciary subcommittee approved repeal.

LURLINE DELIVERED TO THE MATSON LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 6—The new $8,000,000 liner Lurline, delivered to the Matson Line here yesterday by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, will sail for New York Sunday morning at 7:30 to take on her first cargo and passengers for a trip to the Pacific coast. The vessel is a sister ship to the Mariposa and Monterey.

Yesterday the Lurline was enrolled in the United States Naval Reserves, with Capt. Jesse B. Gay, U. S. N., present representing Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy. The Lurline is to be placed in the San Francisco-Honolulu service. Capt. C. A. Berndtson, commodore of the Matson Line, will take charge of the vessel after Capt. Joseph I. Kemp takes the vessel down Fore River to the sea.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Emergency Relief Campaign: Meeting, Mr. Owen D. Young and Mrs. August Belmont, chief speakers, Hotel Statler, 7.

Brookline Bird Club: Annual business meeting and election, Brookline Public Library, 8.

Supper dance, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, benefit New England Medical Center, 9.

Field and Forest Club: Council meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Symphony Hall: Burton Holmes Travelogue, "Around the World in Two Hours," 8:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Presentation of one-act plays, by Little Theater Group, Lee Auditorium, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Land of Smiles," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Le Bal," film. At 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Saints and Symbols, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Women's Republican Club: Illustrated lecture, "Come Through Germany With Me," by Dr. Robert H. Veitch, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 3:45.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "The Mysterious Element—Radium," by Dr. Warren F. Cook, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Symphony Hall: Burton Holmes Travelogue, "Around the World in Two Hours," 2:30.

Massachusetts State Association of Selectmen: Annual meeting, Gardner Auditorium, State House, 10.

Boston Branch, Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon meeting, address, "Where Will the Hoover-Stimson Doctrine of Non-Recognition of Gains and Aggression Lead Us?" by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Boston Branch, American Association of University Women: Meeting, speaking program and exhibit, Choate School, 1600 Beacon Street, Brookline, 3.

New England Conservatory of Music: Opening recital of season of advanced pupils, Recital Hall, Huntington Avenue, 1:08.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Le Bal," film. At 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands Engravings of the 15th century; Etchings by Whistler; Prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of museum collection of ancient Peruvian textiles.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Scrimshaws" art.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water color portrait sketches by Mrs. Nathaniel Franklin Emmons.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Group show by member of the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 12.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Copley Society, 206 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits and landscapes in oils by Albert L. Leake. Landscapes by Mary Amory Greene. Through Jan. 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Doll and Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury Street—Drawings and lithographs by Janice Thompson. Through Jan. 14.

Casson Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Water colors by Prescott M. Jones. Through Jan. 14.

For further events see Tuesday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and slightly warmer, probably followed by light rain Saturday night; much colder Sunday; moderate south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer; light rain Saturday night; much colder Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by light rain in afternoon; much colder by Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest or south winds, increasing Saturday, and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	36	54	Montreal	34	34
Bismarck	34	46	Nantucket	34	50
Boston	35	47	New Orleans.	62	74
Buffalo	34	46	New York	34	48
Calgary	10	42	Norfolk, Va.	44	62
Charleston	56	74	North Platte.	30	54
Chicago	32	42	Philadelphia.	36	50
Cincinnati	36	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	70
Denver	44	54	Pittsburgh	34	42
Eastport, Me.	34	44	Portland, Me.		46
Hatteras	52	62	Raleigh	44	60
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	40	54
7 p. m. Jan. 5	72		St. Paul	36	36
Helena, Mont.	32	50	Salt Lake City	26	40
Huron, S. D.	32	44	San Francisco	42	52
Jacksonville.	62	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	24	42
Kansas City.	40	54	Seattle	42	50
Key West	70	78	Tampa	60	80
Los Angeles	54	76	Washington	30	52
Memphis	44	54	Wichita, Kan.	34	58
Miami, Fla.	68	80	Williston, N.D.	38	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 6.
B—Maximum Jan. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 7:29 p. m., Saturday 7:45 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:59 p. m.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

Pittsburgh & West Virginia reports for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 net loss of $415,112 after charges, compared with a net income of $36,932 or 12 cents a share on 302,351 shares in the 11 months of 1931. November net was $14,081 after charges, compared with a net loss of $40,394 in November, 1931.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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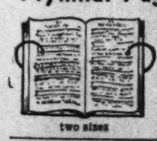

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British Return to Gold Wanes In Importance at Washington

Placing World Tariffs on Workable Basis Lead in Benefits Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Broad issues of public policy are involved in the statement regarding gold payments to the United States published in Mr. Reginald McKenna's Midland Bank Review, and experts here have given the statement close attention.

Their own investigations convince Treasury officials and economists here that the Midland Bank conclusion is correct: that Great Britain while off the gold standard will be able to keep on obtaining enough of the metal to make debt payments to the United States for some considerable time. That the argument is now made from high British sources is considered as clinching the point.

But the further contention that such action would prevent return to the gold standard raises doubts, and many important but problematic points.

In the first place, the threat of not returning to the gold standard if debt payments must be made, does not seriously impress governmental experts here. They had doubted, anyway, whether Great Britain had the tangible intention of returning to gold at any reasonably early date. So popular is the present position in England, so pronounced the reaction from a laboriously maintained gold standard, and so strong the sentiment for a world-wide sterling group, that return to gold has admittedly been deferred.

Early Return Minimized

Only when prices of goods in gold begin to rise once more, with the disadvantages of a depreciated currency beginning to be widely apparent in Britain, do Washington authorities expect to see the pound tied to gold again. Therefore, the implied threat contained in the Midland Bank article is not regarded as menacing.

The sentiment here is: "You don't intend to return to gold? Well, don't." This sentiment reflects a considerable change which has been coming in expert views. Some authorities have maintained that a speedy return to gold in England and other countries was an eminently desired end—the be-all and end-all of American financial policy. To put Britain back on gold was regarded as almost a panacea for the world's financial ills; the idea was alluring and attractive. It was strongly pushed in the highest governmental circles.

But now the tide has definitely turned. However desirable a return to gold may be it is no longer seen as a panacea, or an objective for which great sacrifice should be made. Rather, a settlement of the broader debts issue and placing of world tariffs on a mutually workable and profitable basis are seen as more important. The three objectives go hand in hand, of course, but today stress is being laid on them equally, not on the importance of gold to the exclusion of everything else.

Evolving State of Opinion

This represents the constructive school of thought. The more nationalist school reads Mr. McKenna's alternative and comes to a similar conclusion, saying, "Very well, pay us the gold. Stay off the gold standard. We will take your gold, 'Buy American' and find our own way back to prosperity."

The Midland Bank statement, therefore, serves to bring out an evolving state of opinion. The gold standard is gradually being put into its proper perspective as an important element, but not important to the exclusion of all else.

The constructive school would not ask for full payments in gold from Britain, regarding such action as even further destructive of gold prices and harmful to word trade. Eventually, it is emphasized, the continuance of unsettled debts, unstable currency, and mounting tariffs, if unchecked, would lead to collapse of the entire trade structure.

The World Economic Conference, therefore, with its opportunity to tackle these problems, together with special meetings with debtors, comes none too soon. And Mr. McKenna's dilemma is seized by both horns: the constructive economist refuses to take either gold payments or no gold standard; he insists upon revision of payments and gradual return to a currency régime under which prices can be raised and trade flow profitably.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. F. E. Bell, London, Eng.
B. N. I. Maude-Roxby, London, Eng.
Mrs. M. J. Maude-Roxby, London, Eng.
Paul Foster Collin, Beverly, Mass.
Mrs. W. S. Dupan, Soverville, Mass.
Mrs. A. C. Bechard, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Leslie Mann, Springfield, Mass.
Leslie Mann, Springfield, Mass.

MEXICO ABSORBS RAIL JOBS

GUADALAJARA CITY, Mexico (By U. P.)—Technical and administrative posts formerly held by foreigners in the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico system are being filled by Mexicans as a result of the arbitration decision recently made by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The decision held that the Southern Pacific was not entitled to reduce salaries 10 per cent and that foreigners were not entitled to hold administrative posts in competition with Mexican citizens.

Plentiful Supplies Await Purchase for Debts, Says London Bank

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 6—Britain can now buy gold continuously in sufficient quantity to pay war debt installments almost indefinitely as they fall due, but this involves abandonment of any hope in sight of return to the gold standard. This declaration was made in yesterday's Monthly Review of the Midland Bank whose chairman, Mr. Reginald McKenna, was in 1915 and 1916 Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Midland Bank's statement rests on the condition that countries already off gold do not return. The bank describes arrangements under which it claims the United Kingdom can acquire adequate supplies of gold for war debt payments "without any substantial effects one way or the other upon monetary conditions within the country."

It is contended by the bank that the "system of paying in gold can be maintained largely because there is now so little demand for gold and so few ultimate and involuntary buyers, while at the same time the available supply has greatly increased. These conditions are present because so many countries have left the gold standard and it follows that they would pass away in event of a general return to gold. . . . There can indeed be no general return so long as war debt payments to America have been made in the form necessarily adopted by Great Britain last December."

The bank concludes that the choice must now be made between continuance of war debts and resumption of the gold standard. It adds that payments under the methods it proposes "need impose little or no net charge on the exchequer," but this presupposes providing necessary funds from capital instead of income, thereby further piling up the national debt burden.

Lombard Street expects the increase in the world gold supply, to which the Midland Bank refers, to be further enhanced by the past few days' fall in South African exchange toward the sterling level, consequent to Pretoria's leaving the gold standard. This has so reduced Rand production costs as to have rendered possible the working of vast masses of low-grade gold ores hitherto neglected.

Increase in the Rand mines total annual working profit is placed by some British authorities at more than £10,000,000 annually. The resultant London stock exchange boom in the shares of these companies has been only partially damped by prospect of enhanced South African taxation on gold mines.

World Pays Tribute To Calvin Coolidge

(Continued from Page 1)

whose simplicity had won the heart of the American people was strikingly in evidence among the nation's politically great.

President Hoover expressed a great personal sense of loss, since for eight years he had been a close collaborator with Mr. Coolidge, and other men down from his Cabinet through every rank in official service voiced an intimate sense of appreciation for the man.

The Nation's Tribute

The full text of the President's proclamation follows:

To the people of the United States:

It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of Calvin Coolidge, which occurred at his home in the city of Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 5th day of January, 1933, at 12:25 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Coolidge had devoted his entire life to the public service, and his steady progress from councilman to Mayor of Northampton, and thence upward as member of the State Senate of Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of Massachusetts, to Vice-President and President of the United States, stands as a conspicuous memorial to his private and public virtues, his outstanding ability, and his devotion to the public welfare.

His name had become in his own lifetime a synonym for sagacity and wisdom; his temperateness in speech and his orderly deliberation in action bespoke the profound sense of responsibility which guided his conduct of the public business.

From the American people he evoked an extraordinary warmth of affectionate response to his salient and characteristic personality.

He earned and enjoyed their confidence in the highest degree. To millions of our people his death will come as a personal sorrow as well as a public loss.

As an expression of the public sorrow, it is ordered that the flags of the White House and of the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of 30 days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may be rendered on the day of the funeral.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of January, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

Coolidge Career Marked By Simple, Rugged Merit

Calvin Coolidge was born on July 4, 1872, in Plymouth, Vt. He attended the public schools of his birthplace, at Black River Academy in Ludlow and at St. Johnsbury Academy.

Distinction settled upon him on graduation from Amherst College in 1895 in the form a "cum laude." During his senior year he had won first honors in a nation-wide essay contest.

Following a brief association with the law offices of Hammond & Field at Northampton, Mass., and his admission to the bar, he entered politics. Without any of the qualities that make a successful politician in the inferior sense, he possessed all of those characteristics that resulted in his being termed ultimately, "the finest of politicians."

Member of the common council of Northampton in 1900-01, city clerk in 1904; in 1905 he married Miss Grace A. Goodhue of Burlington, Vt. He became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1907-08 and returned to Northampton as mayor in 1910-11. He was elected to the state Senate in 1912, where he was elected president of that body in 1914 and served until 1915.

In 1916, he emerged as a political promontory with his election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, which he held for three years and then was elected Governor. As Governor, his promptness in handling the Boston police strike of Sept. 9, 1919, and his refusal to tolerate any action contrary to the public safety in this instance made him a national figure.

"Law and order" banners, carried by Massachusetts delegates to the 1920 presidential convention that nominated Warren G. Harding, witnessed the ascendancy of Calvin Coolidge to the Vice-Presidency. The passing of President Harding three years later took the Vice-President into the White House. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Coolidge's father, John, in a lamplighted farmhouse in Plymouth.

National sanction was given to his Presidency in the election of 1924 when he entered the White House in his own right. As President his rigorous economy inspired nationwide confidence. The rational, conservative legislation he sponsored and the inflationary and radical proposals he opposed made his Administration a bulwark to prosperity and confidence.

With his star at its zenith in 1927 he announced on Aug. 2 of that year that he did "not choose to run for President in 1928," and returned to private life, where at Northampton he grew in stature to a point where he was designated as the only man that could defeat Governor Roosevelt for the Presidency.

Boston Art Notes

Guild of Boston Artists

Miss Sally Cross Bill is exhibitor at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. Her aquarelles are notable for their sensitiveness and lack of pretentiousness.

The subjects divide into two groups, landscape and still-life floral. Miss Bill has painted scenes in Mexico, Majorca, Spain, with feeling for the dazzling sunlight and the luscious foliage. She has not resorted to exaggeration to achieve the charming atmospheric depictions of such richly scenic spots.

Her floral portrayals are marked for the distinction with which each blossom is treated. In the watery medium it is generally difficult to do anything but characterize the species generally. Miss Bill accomplishes far more—thin textures, transparency, pallid tones, luminous surfaces. The flowers are gay or sad, dignified (hibiscus) or naïve (Sweet William). All her work is pleasant to the eye, free of monotony and skillfully handled.

Copley Society

Two painters show their work at the Copley Society, 206 Commonwealth Avenue.

Miss Mary Amory Greene, aquarellist, is showing her modest depictions of Balboa Park. Her work is similar to that by Miss Bill at the Guild, for modesty, directness and successful rendering of atmosphere. The tropical subject matter has a universal appeal for painters, offering abundant scenic material.

Mr. Albert L. Leake makes both portraits and landscapes. The former are capably made in a generalized conventional style; the latter are well patterned in bold, vigorous idiom.

D. A.

TRADE TREATY PROPOSED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 6 (By U. P.)—President Terra submitted to the Administrative Council Jan. 4 a proposed Uruguay-Spanish commercial treaty which would enable this country to recoup its dwindling world meat sales by establishment of new markets in Spain.

Coolidge Once Talked Freely, But Don't Print It, He Smiled

Cozy Chat With Reporter Failed of Being an Interview, Because, He Said, 'It's Not Best'

It is a sort of a "now-it-can-be-told" story about Calvin Coolidge.

He had been out of the Presidency of the United States for almost a year. He was in Northampton, leading the neat and ordered existence which could have been depended upon when he said he meant to retire to a strictly private life.

Living at the dark-shingled, comfortable "Beeches," set in its wreaths of whispering trees, on the little upland out from the center of the city, beyond the campus of Smith College.

Down to the office near the railroad station about 9:30. Home for lunch and a nap. Sometimes back at the office in the afternoon. Sometimes not. Church on Sundays. A few friends in, in the evenings. A quiet man, rich in memories of all the country can give a loyal and diligent son.

There arose a question as to whether he would talk to your correspondent about the uncommon resources for research that are in the custody of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester.

Correspondent Is Welcomed

He had become president of the Society. He believed young people ought to know where the great treasuries are of historic information about the country, and learn how to use them, to their own knowledge. Yes, he would be glad to see your correspondent, though it must be understood he was very busy.

It was 10 o'clock on a bland morning. A sliver of gold lay across the easterly corner of his law office, down by the railroad station. The floor was bare. A few pictures looked down from the walls. The desk was dark, rubbed to a certain ancient finish, with only a large fresh pad of paper on it, and three sharp yellow pencils.

"Good morning," Calvin Coolidge said. "I haven't seen you in quite a while. Not since March 5. Sit down."

He sat down. He wore a dark blue suit and high, laced, polished black shoes, and he leaned back in the desk chair that sqeaked a little, and hoisted his feet to the off corner of the desk and began to talk about the Antiquarian Society.

Talked Freely Enough, But—

He talked about some of its rarities, and about some pamphlets that Matthew Brush had lately found in an old box in his attic and given to the society; they were very important, because they had to do with railroading in the country, and they showed how far transportation had come; and sometimes you heard of young people who had an "instinct" for railroading, and to such an one those pamphlets would be like giving gold to a gold beater.

He talked on, about a slim volume of information about textile manufacture in New England. And some historical notes, gathered painstakingly by an old woman who had to work hard to remember the lore of her neighborhood in its early gaunt years. And he said:

"You are right; young people ought to know where such pieces of information are, and hunt them out, and read them, because they are not standardized, like textbooks, and they have flavor, and make you see people walking around on the hard roads that have led to a country's greatness."

Not Being Interviewed

And then, as Calvin Coolidge noticed a note being scribbled on the edge of a newspaper, he broke off. He said, "You know, I am not being interviewed. You know I can't be interviewed. It isn't best."

Surprise shook an abrupt exclamation out of your correspondent. And with laughter that was more rueful than cheerful, it was asked of Calvin Coolidge, "But what do you call it, if it is not an interview?" It was so exactly what your correspondent had had in mind, before going to the narrow little office, and it was like snatching away a jewel that rested in the palm of one's hand, to say, "You cannot count it as an interview."

Calvin Coolidge smiled broadly. People have said of him that he was niggardly with good humor; that he smiled hardly, that he stinted humanness, that he was as cool as the waters of Vermont, where he waded in hip boots to practice his skill at casting flies.

A Chance to Be Clever

"Well, you will have to find out now how clever you are. How well you can handle this, to make it seem like an interview, when it isn't."

And then he went on, about the Antiquarian Society. No break in the flavor that had gone before. Snatches about colors he had found in his own reading. He had read by chance something on such and such a subject and it had definitely altered something he had meant to do, when he was President; and he had been saved, by that reading, and the extra information it had given him, from making a mistake which would have seriously affected many people in an industry that was needing help.

"The value of reading," he said, "is that it stocks your mind so you may not only be saved from ignorance yourself, but saved from making mistakes that affect other people. Study is good. It puts us in line with the past, instead of leaving us outside the past. It prepares us for the future, and we may stumble less, because we have sat a little in the past and looked along it to the future."

See What You Can Do

The Coolidge heels began to scrape with a little unconscious disquiet on the edge of the desk. Maybe Calvin Coolidge was seeing words on the pad before him that he ought to be writing there.

Your correspondent said, "I suppose you wouldn't reconsider, about letting this be an interview. It would be helpful to the people we want to interest."

"No. Can't. Sorry. You know about that. I don't think I'd better change." He smiled. The freckles that lay just under the pallid skin jumped and frisked about in that smile.

"Don't be disappointed. You can manage just as well. See what you can do."

It may have been a secret of Calvin Coolidge's power. That saying to a person, "See what you can do."

Green Favors Force to Bring 30-Hour Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The use of "economic force," by calling strikes if necessary, to bring about establishment of a shorter work week in industry was advocated today by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, appearing as the first witness before a Senate judiciary subcommittee on the Black bill to establish the five-day week and six-hour day in all industries.

He was so convinced of the necessity for shorter hours, he said, that "we are prepared to support the plan to bring it about either through legislative enactment, persuasion of those ready to yield, or to exercise our economic force in compelling employers to accept it."

"How would you exercise such force?" Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, asked.

"By calling strikes where the men are organized," the labor official replied, "and thus withhold the service of the employees until industry establishes the shorter week."

Senator Norris agreed that "something should be done," but disagreed with Mr. Green's last resort method of strikes.

"We ought to avoid any such thing as that," he said.

"Yes," Mr. Green replied, "but it's through the exercise of our economic strength that we get relief. I shrink to think it necessary to take such steps, but industrial leaders refuse to take action. Some have voluntarily established the five-day week, but they are so isolated that application of the shorter work week in a few industries has no effect on the general situation."

Mr. Green said the shorter week was an "essential basis for economic recovery," and under questioning by Senators Thomas J. Walsh (D.)) of Montana and Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, author of the bill before the subcommittee, said there would still be some 4,000,000 unemployed, if production were reëstablished at the 1929 peak and the shorter labor time adopted.

The Black bill would prohibit interstate shipment of goods manufactured with labor employed longer than 30 hours a week. The Alabama Senator said he would have some witnesses later on the constitutional phases.

HOME FOR HOMELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 6—An abandoned three-story brick building in Jefferson Avenue here, formerly occupied by a furniture concern, is being converted into a municipal lodging house for homeless men.

Money-back Quality always

This is a SALE that you'll look back on and be glad you bought at least a half a dozen! For every shirt is right from our regular stock!

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PARTY LEADERS AND ROOSEVELT DRAFT PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

element in the Democratic Party and the Progressives. How Senator Huey D. Long of Louisiana and other advocates of high taxation in the upper brackets and low taxation in the lower categories will take the new rise in income tax, which is seen to fall heavily on the "forgotten man," is something yet to be determined.

Garner Announces Result

In announcing the result of the conference, Mr. Garner said:

"We propose to meet this deficit by reducing the appropriations under the budget estimate by $100,000,000. We propose to reënact the gasoline tax to bring in $137,000,000 in revenue. We propose to enact a beer tax to bring in $125,000,000, and we propose to levy taxes to the extent of $130,000,000 or $150,000,000.

"We probably will do this by lowering the exemption on the incomes of married persons from $5500 to $2000 and by increasing the normal tax rates from 4 and 8 per cent to 6 and 12 per cent."

The President-Elect was specific in his emphasis to reporters after Mr. Garner and Senator Robinson had gone that the proposal for a tax rise in the lower income brackets had originated with the congressional leaders and not with himself. It was apparent, however, that the new levy had his tacit approval.

While Mr. Roosevelt described his position in the conference as that of interrogator rather than director, it was clear that he was master of the situation. The presence at his elbow of his closest and most trusted advisers, along with the indications at the end of the meeting that the program forwarded was that of the congressional leaders rather than his own, was construed in some quarters as presaging that its full adoption was subject to future developments, however.

Members Stay Over

Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, remained here overnight to continue discussion with the President-Elect on the railroad situation today. Others to stay over to confer with Mr. Roosevelt again are Senators Robinson, Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, ranking member of the Finance Committee; James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, member of the Special Economy Committee, and Cordell Hull, of Tennessee; Representatives Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and John McDuffie, of Alabama, party whip.

The four who took trains back to Washington last night were Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, ranking member of the Interstate Commerce Committee; Speaker Garner, Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, House floor leader; Representative James W. Collier, of Mississippi, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

In addition to the congressional leaders, the conference was attended by Mr. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Prof. Raymond Moley of Columbia University, economic adviser to the President-Elect; Mr. Swager Sherley of Kentucky, one-time Representative and war-time chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; Mr. Frank C. Walker, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee; Col. Louis McHenry Howe, Mr. Roosevelt's intimate adviser, and Mr. Charles Michelson, publicity director of the National Committee.

Plan to Revise Peace Pact Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

peace, it is because there are material circumstances which seem to block the path of the unquestionable aspirations of the European peoples. What is that obstruction?

I have written in vain if the answer does not immediately present itself. The stumblingblock is the Versailles Treaty and the treaties which accompanied it. For some nations the organization of peace means the stereotyping of the statute of Europe as laid down in the treaties. For other nations the establishment of peace means the revision of the statute of Europe as laid down in the treaties. While this fundamental difference exists, there can be no genuine peace, and there must always be the possibility of war.

No agreements that do not take into account, and to some extent reconcile, these opposing views, will have the far-reaching effect that we are entitled to hope. There may or there may not be serious injustices set up by the treaties, but it is certain that there is a belief in the existence of injustices. That is what we have to deal with. That is the primary cause of the new uneasiness and the conviction that all is not well. In the modern world, with its great humanitarian impulses and its insistence on what it thinks to be right for individuals and nations, peace is not compatible with injustice.

In a recent Monitor editorial it was properly declared that a European understanding was possible, but it could not be based upon what are regarded as unfair treaties. It will be recollected that a treaty was made with Turkey in 1919 which Turkey considered to be unjust. Turkey was in a position to resist, and that treaty merely opened a new period of strife. The powers thereupon wisely decided that a fresh treaty should be made, and that Turkey should be allowed to discuss it on an equal footing. The second treaty was elaborated, and because it was bilaterally discussed and accepted, there has been genuine peace in the Near East.

Piecemeal or Total

On a small scale, here is an example which it would be well to follow on a large scale. Everybody is now persuaded that in one way or another the work of Versailles will be, to some extent, undone. It is, in fact, in process of being undone. But since this is the real problem, it is time to face it fearlessly.

In speaking of this series of articles to friends, I intimated that I was prepared to advocate the thesis that piecemeal revision is dangerous, because it is still an evasion of the fundamental issues, and is an attempt to solve a problem without acknowledging that the problem exists. I confess to some impatience at the intellectual dishonesty which would permit revision while denying revision. Besides, experience shows that piecemeal revision whets appetites, increases demands, exacerbates resistance, produces alternate elation and humiliation, and is likely to lead to a deadlock in which one side definitely says No. Such revision is merely a series of surrenders, and neither gratitude nor good will can come from national victories and national defeats.

So I was prepared to argue, when I received from a source which I esteem highly the following observation: "In emphasizing the necessity of establishing a functional mechanism for revising the Treaty of Versailles, might there not be merit in concentrating upon an adjustment of the most provocative settlements of that treaty, such as the Polono-German frontier, instead of attempting immediately an all-in reorganization? I appreciate the dangers of piecemeal settlements, but it seems to me that the very impossibility of revision which has existed up to the present has been one of the most aggravating elements in the situation, and that the initial removal of this impossibility might hereafter serve to make a cumulative revision more feasible."

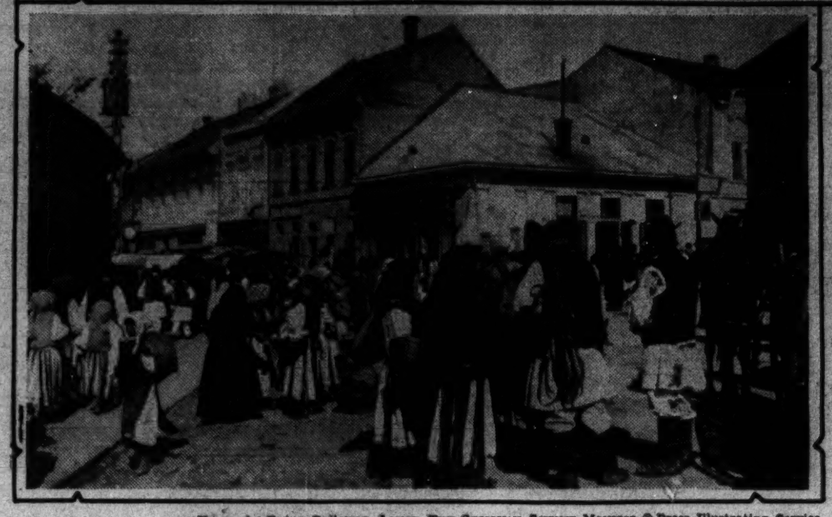
Importance of Article 19

As a matter of practical wisdom, I feel it is necessary to agree with that remark. But the point is that, instead of conferences about consequences, there should be a conference about causes. Instead of emphasizing Article 16 of the Covenant, which would deal with a violation of the treaties, it is better to begin with Article 19 of the Covenant, which would deal with a revision of the treaties. Article 19 is probably defective, but it is an admission that treaties may be reconsidered, and a provision for their reconsideration.

No substantial progress can be made by coöperative methods, either in the political or the economic sphere, unless there is relative contentment and accordingly a desire to coöperate. That can only come from genuine peace reached by agreement. In my view we should beware of amateur diplomacy and political self-advertisement in this connection. There should be, as a preliminary, professional and unimpassioned examination of the grievances, and the possibility, having due regard to acquired positions which are worthy of a certain respect, of their removal without provoking counter-grievances, on agreed lines. This work should be untroubled by mischievous and propagandist publicity. The fact that such a revising body is established, would, in itself, calm many of the perturbations of Europe, and enable the revising body to proceed unhurriedly, quietly, and steadily to an agreed preliminary settlement. Finally, in public conference, there should be accepted a crowning pact which would embody a consented statute for Europe.

If this were done—and it is not beyond the wit of man to work out the details—the question of whether Europe can avoid war would no longer present itself; and the question of whether Europe can and will make peace would be triumphantly answered in the affirmative.

European Storm Center as It Really Looks



Upper, by Ewing Galloway. Lower, The Christian Science Monitor-© Press Illustrating Service

MAGYARS "PLOW THE FIELDS AND SCATTER . . ."

Upper—Ox Teams at Work on a Large Estate of the Hungarian Fields. Below—Market Day at Nagyszeben in Transylvania, Typical Scene in Territory That Was Transferred From Hungary to Roumania by the Peace Treaties and That Hungary Is Eager to Get Back by Revision.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Real Life Dramas."
7:30 "Moods and Melodies."
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: "Charlie Chan" in "The Black Camel."
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; "Eddie and Ralph"; soloist; male trio.
10:00 Cambridge Legion Band; speakers.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Aileen Stanley; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist; talk.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Trypist."
7:00 Popular soloist programs.
7:30 "Melody Lane"; orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 Lew Conrad's Orchestra.
9:30 Fox Fur Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Chevrolet program, with Al Jolson.
10:30 NBC, Pickens Sisters, female trio.
10:45 NBC, Lanny Ross, tenor.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Sheppard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Three smiles," vocal trio.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Saxophone."
6:25 "Real Life Dramas."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Dolph Martin's Orchestra; quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, vocal duo; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
9:00 CBS, Howard and Shelton; Betty Barthell; orchestra.
9:15 Donald Novis, tenor.
9:30 CBS, Mary Eastman; Modern Male Chorus; orchestra.
10:00 Organ recital and soloist.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn de Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Talk, Hon. Martin H. Carmody.
7:45 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Golden Slipper" marathon.
8:30 Master of Mystery sketch.
9:00 Male quartet.
9:15 CBS, William Hall; trio; orchestra.
9:30 Negro spiritual recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Radio Revue: soloists; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:30 p. m.—Popular soloists.
1:00 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Vocal duo.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clocks.
8:00 a. m.—Hildreth and Weir.
8:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera Company presents world première of Louis T. Gruenberg's "The Emperor Jones," with Lawrence Tibbett.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC, Matinée Gems.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, New York Philharmonic Symphony Society's Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling conductor.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul Cathedral service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS dance music.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio classical music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS dance music.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

New York, Ontario & Western net for the 11 months ended Nov. 29 of $694,402 after charges equals $1.17 a share on 581,139 shares of common, compared with $635,741 or $1.09 a common share a year before.

Yale Upbuilding At Cost of City, Official Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6—Yale has taken $12,000,000 in property from the grand list of this city since 1917 and has spent more than $43,000,000 on new buildings, according to compilations made by Mr. Henry G. Falsey, of the municipal building department. Pointing out that the university pays no taxes and has been withdrawing about $1,000,000 a year from the city's taxable property, Mr. Falsey, in his report says: "We have to realize that this yearly occurrence cannot continue without a detrimental effect on the condition and progress of the city."

Mr. Falsey connects the "growth of Yale University with the decline of the city itself," and says that it seems that the needs of New Haven "will have to be crying and almost outrageous before any steps are taken to negotiate with the university concerning future development of the city."

"It is quite time," he continues, "that this world-known university, certainly capable of maintaining itself, should give some consideration to this little community of 160,000 people and realize that the entire burden imposed by the charter granted to it by the State of Connecticut cannot be maintained by us alone. Yale pays annually $101,000 in taxes. If they were compelled to pay on all of their holdings they would pay almost $2,000,000. Surely there is room for some compromise."

The Yale News, the campus organ of undergraduate opinion, takes issue with Mr. Falsey, and says that without protection from taxes, Yale could not have spent the $43,000,000 on new buildings, because it would have been necessary to "invest at least $35,000,000 in a fund to pay annual taxes."

"The obvious economic fact that legal protection has enabled Yale to give millions of dollars to the building trades which would otherwise have gone to city government must be overlooked in a political discussion of the moment," the student paper says. "The important fact that those who view Yale with envy and little friendship is that Yale actually had $43,000,000 to invest in buildings."

Coördination Of Police Sought

A plan for coördination of police operations in Metropolitan Boston to combat crime was placed before the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner, at a meeting in the Hotel Beaconsfield yesterday. The proposal was approved unanimously by the association.

The plan calls for a new criminal identification system, a clearing house for missing persons and one for warrants issued to all police departments for major crimes and felonies. Under the present system, Mr. Hultman said a 3-minute dash in a powerful automobile will place criminals across the municipal line outside of the reach of the Boston police. Coördination between police departments in the metropolitan area would counteract this condition, he said.

Mr. Hultman strongly opposed wage reductions for policemen and firemen, which he added would "react by breaking the morale of the man in uniform and take his heart out of his job." He added that "the attitude of business men and politicians favoring wage cuts shows their absolute ignorance about Government and their knowledge of the fact that criminals are taking advantage of every science to defeat the police."

Wadsworth Backs Debt Settlement

War debts must be settled, if prosperity is to be restored, in the opinion of Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who addressed more than 200 members and guests of the Woman's City Club of Boston last night. Mr. Wadsworth, who recently was appointed American representative on the League of Nations loan committee, spoke on the subject, "War Debts."

But the settlement of these debts, the speaker brought out, should be accomplished by individuals seated around a table "in a gentlemanly and businesslike way." Debts far more pressing than these, he asserted, have been settled in just that manner.

The speaker disfavored the lending of money by the nation in war times. It should have been given outright or lent by individuals, in his opinion. "Governments," he declared, "are about the worst possible people to do business with. Politicians always keep looking over their shoulders at the taxpayers, and seldom act as business men." In the present situation, he later said, there must be a general discussion of the affairs among nations. "Let the Government quit making loans," he said in conclusion. "Let individuals make them."

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 8

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1360kc-238m.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

POLICE DIVISIONS TO MERGE

Command of police divisions 4 and 5 is to be given to Capt. William W. Livingston, commanding officer of police division 5, when the divisions are combined within the next two months, according to information obtained yesterday. A new building now is being constructed at Berkeley Street and Warren Avenue to house the new station. Four lieutenants, 16 sergeants and 325 men will be under Captain Livingstone.

CHILE TO APPLY NEW TAXES ON FOREIGN DEBTS

Levies on Nitrate Profits to Precede Payment of Other Obligations

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 6 (By U. P.)—Federal revenue derived from renewed application of export and other taxes to the nitrate industry will be set aside for payment on Chile's $275,392,000 foreign debt once the dissolution of the National Nitrate Company (Cosach) has been effected, the Finance Minister, Señor Gustavo Ross, announces

Service on the foreign debt was suspended two years ago when decreasing revenues made it impossible for the Government to meet the payments. The Government suspended nitrate taxation when Cosach was formed in 1931.

Taxation under the new plan, Señor Ross declared, will be applied to the profits of each nitrate company before deducation of funds for meeting each concern's indebtedness. The new taxation will not become effective until Cosach has been liquidated and until its successor as well as the Lautaro and Anglo-Chilean nitrate companies are operating separately and entirely without government participation in their profits.

Prior to formation of Cosach the nitrate export tax furnished a large part of the Government's revenue. The Government canceled this tax when Cosach was organized and received 50 per cent of the company's stock in return. Its revenue was to have been derived from profits earned by the company. The concern operated at a loss since its organization.

Señor Ross denied that the present creditors and owners of Cosach would be harmed in any way by the forthcoming liquidation "since all assets, including chiefly the subsidiary concerns, Lautaro and Anglo-Chilean, will be returned to their old owners.

"I am confident that Cosach will coöperate with the Government toward a rapid, satisfactory liquidation" the Finance Minister declared.

NEW HAVEN ASSUMES SWITCHING CHARGES

Thousands of dollars annually will be saved by Boston shippers by absorption of certain switching charges by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, according to Mr. William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

An agreement by the New Haven road to absorb the charges of the other two railroads serving Boston marks the successful culmination of negotiations extending over several months during which Mr. Day held many conferences with railroad officials. The change goes into effect Feb. 1.

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Argo Starch	lb. pkg.	8c
J. A. Apple Sauce	2 cans	25c
J. A. Golden Corn	can	10c
J. A. Bartlett Pears	large can	20c
Lamb Legs	lb.	21c
Face Rump Roast	lb.	25c
Pork Loins to Roast	lb.	11c
Turkeys, 14-lb. average	lb.	25c
Beef, lean, ground	2 lbs.	25c

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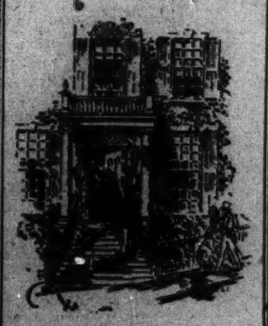
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1 Mink Coat, cape collar, flare sleeves	1475.00	975.00
1 Mink Coat, tab sleeve, natural skins	1175.00	785.00
1 Eastern Mink Coat, size 20	1875.00	1250.00
1 Mink Coat, deep cape collar	1175.00	785.00
1 Mink Coat, cape collar and puff sleeves	1385.00	925.00
1 Mink Coat, dark natural skins	1175.00	785.00
1 Mink Coat, deep cape collar	1385.00	925.00
1 Mink Coat, size 42, dark natural skins	1345.00	895.00
1 Mink Coat, spiral cuffs, shawl collar	1175.00	785.00
1 Mink Coat, shawl collar, deep cuffs	1325.00	875.00
1 Mink Coat, puff sleeve	1345.00	895.00
1 Eastern Mink Coat, size 40	1625.00	1075.00
1 Mink Coat, size 40, deep cape collar	1475.00	975.00
1 Mink Coat, of dark natural skins	1425.00	950.00

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CORDRY LEADS STANFORD FIVE

Coach Bunn Molding Fair Quintet Around Veteran Forward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Jan. 6—With a squad greatly weakened by graduation and withdrawals from Stanford University, Coach John W. Bunn faces his third California intercollegiate basketball season, a season which holds little promise of Stanford victory.

Only one first-string player from the Indian quintet of last year is on hand. That man is Capt. T. W. Cordry '33, forward, and it is around this diminutive spark plug that Coach Bunn is molding his varsity. Cordry, who stands only 5ft. 8in. above the maple floor, has won two letters in the sport and has proved himself in previous seasons one of the star forwards of the Pacific Coast Conference.

Of 13 lettermen from last year, six were lost and seven have returned for further action under the Stanford basket. Lettermen not returning are J. C. Cosgrove '33, forward; Emile A. Lacombe '33, forward; R. E. Meade '33, forward; Capt. W. K. Doub '32, center; Capt.-elect A. T. Norgard '33, L. P. Baker '32, guard. Last year's regulars were Lacombe and Cordry at forwards, Doub at center, and Norgard and Baker, guards.

Lettermen returning this winter are Cordry, E. P. Palmer '33, forward; H. D. Edelen '33, center; David Packard '34, center; John Hancock Jr. '33, guard; and Jay K. Tod '33, guard. Packard and Tod only recently reported for basketball, after being released from the football squad.

In addition to Cordry and Palmer, Coach Bunn also has three other likely candidates for the forward berths. They are Charles Glasgow Jr. 33, a substitute last year; A. B. Page '35, star of last year's freshman team, and J. H. Batchelder '34, a transfer from San Mateo Junior College.

To assist the experienced Edelen and Packard at the pivot position, the Indian coach has a promising prospect in J. W. Hoerner '34, a transfer from Hastings College, Nebraska.

There is a superfluous array of big, husky guards on the present Indian squad, but Coach Bunn will find it difficult to adequately replace the missing Norgard and Baker from their number. Besides Hancock and Tod, the present guard candidates include G. C. Daniels '34, a Sacramento Junior College transfer; F. C. Eastman '33, a returning varsity substitute; William F. Schnetka '33, of last year's squad, and C. F. Weaver '33, also of the 1932 squad.

At the present time, Coach Bunn considers that his strongest line-up is as follows: forwards, Cordry and Page; center, Edelen; guards, Hancock and Weaver.

The Indian squad has returned from a tour of the middle West and the Rocky Mountain area, playing a schedule of barnstorming games with rather unsatisfactory success. A 21-to-17 victory over University of Nebraska was the most successful result from a Stanford point of view. University of Kansas defeated the Cardinals twice, while Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada registered victories over the coast team. Stanford opens its conference schedule tomorrow, and the remainder of the schedule follows:

Jan. 9—St. Mary's at Stanford; 13—Southern California at Los Angeles; 14—Southern California at Los Angeles; 17—Olympic Club at Stanford; 21—California at Berkeley; 27—U. C. L. A. at Stanford; 28—U. C. L. A. at Stanford; 31—Santa Clara at Stanford.

Feb. 4—California at Stanford; 10—Southern California at Stanford; 11—Southern California at Stanford; 13—Meiji University of Japan at Stanford; 17—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; 18—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; 25—California at Berkeley.

Oxford-Cambridge Skiers Triumph

ST. MORITZ, Switz., Jan. 6 (Canadian Press)—The combined Oxford-Cambridge University team of skiers defeated McGill University of Montreal, 100 points to 94, in the slalom skiing race which featured yesterday's program in the inter-university meet.

Frank G. Campbell of McGill, however, registered the best time of any individual competitor, covering the double course in 1m. 19.2s. Fred Taylor of McGill had the third best time of 1m. 23.2s. Other McGill times were: Jack Houghton, 1m. 26s.; Walter Drocken, 1m. 37s., and Billy Ball, 2m. 2s.

While Taylor had the third best time he was not considered when the point scoring was made up as he is not a member of the McGill team, although he accompanied the squad from Montreal. Only undergraduates are eligible for the meet.

Campbell, who is Canadian slalom champion, won the British langlauf ski championship Sunday.

Yesterday's race was the opening event of the second inter-university ski meet, Oxford and Cambridge having invaded the Laurentian Mountains near Montreal for last year's meet.

Two events, the langlauf and the downhill race, remain to be decided between the British and Canadian students. The chances of the English team have been impaired considerably by the fact that F. J. Walter of Oxford-Cambridge, second in the inter-university langlauf at St. Margaret's, Que., last year, has met with a mishap.

ARMY GAME AT CLEVELAND

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 6 (AP)—The renewal of football relations between United States Military Academy and the University of Illinois Oct. 21, 1933, was transferred from New York to Cleveland, instead of to Chicago, because of a Western Conference rule prohibiting "Big Ten" teams from playing away from home on fields within 100 miles of the campus of another conference university scheduled to play the same day.

1500-METER STARS INVITED

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has invited Luigi Beccali, Italian holder of the Olympic 1500-meter championship, and Eric Ny of Sweden to compete here during the forthcoming indoor season. Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., is confident both will accept. Ny finished fifth in the finals of the Olympic 1500-meter run which Beccali won in world record time.

Eligibility Rule Broken on Coast

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—Athletes who were ineligible because of three previous years of competition represented "at least six" members of the Pacific Coast Conference during 1931 and 1932, the report of Jonathan A. Butler disclosed yesterday.

The report on the general athletic conditions of the Conference was the result of 15 months' investigation by Mr. Butler at the behest of the universities. The report in general gave the Conference a clean bill of health.

"During the period of this survey," said Butler's report, "athletes who were ineligible because they had previously had three years of varsity competition have represented at least six member universities in intercollegiate athletics. These athletes in most instances were men who had transferred from other colleges."

None of these athletes or their colleges were named in the report.

Butler said the recruiting of athletes and the giving of financial aid through outside sources, jobs, loans and scholarships prevailed at most of the institutions. In all cases, he said, either no Conference rule against it was found or the question of violation was debatable.

Among 24 suggestions, Butler proposed the Conference consider raising its academic standards for athletic eligibility, limit athletic participation of any man to his first eight semesters and abolish freshman competition. He recommended the Conference determine the propriety of good-will tours of high schools by coaches, and the offering of jobs and scholarships to athletes.

TEN BILLIARD PROS TO PLAY FOR TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Ten professionals will compete for the world's championship at three-cushion billiards here Jan. 16 to Feb. 2, it is announced by C. A. Storer, president of the National Billiard Association of America.

H. C. Kieckhefer of Chicago is to defend the title against four former winners including Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, runner-up last year; A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, winner in 1931, and J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., 10 times holder of the crown, and T. S. Denton of Kansas City.

Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., former world's champion at 18.2 balkline, is entered as the winner of the Western sectional qualifying tournament. J. N. Bozeman Jr. of Vallejo, Calif., runner-up in that tourney and a contender in the world's tourney a year ago, is also entered.

Others qualified to play are A. K. Hall of Chicago, Clarence L. Jackson of Detroit, Mich., and F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y. The only players in the list who did not compete in the tourney last year are Cochran and Jackson.

PROVIDENCE REDS DEFEAT CUBS, 2 TO 1

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	7	4	3	49	26	20
Philadelphia	6	5	4	36	32	17
Providence	8	1	7	44	37	17
New Haven	5	2	6	24	34	12
Quebec	4	2	11	32	56	10

RESULT JAN. 5

Providence 2, Boston 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6—Providence defeated Boston, 2 to 1, in an exciting Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night, Gus Rivers scoring the winning goal at 9m. 10s. in the second period. The victory put the Reds into a second place tie with Philadelphia.

The Bruin Cubs scored first, Buckles netting a pass from King in the opening period. Rivers equalized in less than two minutes of the second session, and then combined with Harrington and Murray for the winning goal. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		BOSTON
Harrington, Hart, Hinsperger	lw	rw, Saunders, Davie, Buckles
Murray, Connor, Alexandre	c	c, Cook, O'Neil, King
Rivers, McCulley, Taylor	rw	lw, Klein, Weir, Harnott
Trapp, Lesieur	rd	rd, Lane, Warshawski
Vail, McVicar	ld	ld, Jerwa, Warshawski
Byrne	g	g, Jackson

Score—Providence 2, Boston 1. Goals—Rivers 2 for Providence, Buckles for Boston. Assists—Harrington, Murray, Vail for Providence; King for Boston. Referee—P. A. Synnott. Linesman—W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

THORNHILL IS RECOMMENDED

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Jan. 6 (AP)—Stanford University's football fortunes today were virtually in the hands of Claude Earl Thornhill, protégé of Glenn S. Warner, as a result of a recommendation made by the board of athletic control. His appointment to succeed Warner as head coach awaits approval of Dr. Robert E. Swain, acting president of the university, and the university's board of trustees. This approval is generally considered a formality. Warner resigned to become football coach at Temple. The athletic board last night also recommended Ernie Nevers, former Stanford fullback and an aide to Warner in 1932, as Thornhill's chief assistant. Thornhill, Stanford assistant coach, announced acceptance of the post and one of the first to offer congratulations was Warner. "The best possible selection," was his comment.

COLUMBUS, ROCHESTER DEAL

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5 (AP)—The first of a series of deals which are expected to strengthen the Columbus Red Birds of the American Association was announced yesterday by L. S. MacPhail, president of the club. Nick Cullop, slugging outfielder, will return to Columbus from Rochester and will be accompanied by Arthur (Bud) Teachout, former major league pitcher, and Clarence Heise, a young boxman traded to Rochester last spring, both left-handers. In exchange Columbus will send three players to the International League club—Gordon Hinkle, catcher; Tom Carey, shortstop, and Ed Heuser, pitcher.

NAVY MAY GET STAR TACKLE

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 6 (AP)—The University of Cincinnati football squad faced the prospect of losing a first-string tackle recently with word that E. W. Hessel '35 has been named to take examination for entrance to the United States Naval Academy. Hessel received the appointment as a member of the Naval Reserve unit here. If he passes, he will enter the academy next June.

PLAYING MANAGER AT DURHAM

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6 (AP)—Jack Whitten, recent purchaser of the Durham (N. C.) Club in the Piedmont League, announced recently that Bobby Murray, former Nashville shortstop, has been named manager. Murray, who piloted the Richmond (Va.) Club last season, will be a playing manager.

LOSS IN SPORTS AT PENN STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Jan. 6—The auditors' report for the fiscal year at Pennsylvania State College shows a loss in all sports. Football showed a deficit of $1056.68.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Toronto 3, Yale 1.

WILDCATS HAVE PROMISING FIVE

Northwestern Basketball Team Averages Better Than Six Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 6—Basketball prospects at Northwestern University are as good as they were last year, when the Wildcats finished third in the "Big Ten" Conference, according to Coach A. C. Lonborg. The team has lost weight, height, and defensive experience through the graduation of two star forwards and two regular guards. The guards especially will be missed.

Though height has been lost, Coach Lonborg still puts a team averaging better than six feet on the floor, and a number of rival coaches would consider themselves fortunate if they could do the same. In the early games it looked as though the chief dependence would be put on three letter men.

These three veterans are Joseph Reiff '33, captain and forward; E. C. Johnson '33, center, and D. E. Brewster '34, forward. Reiff measures 6ft. 2in., and, what is more important, has been one of the leading scorers in the "Big Ten" Conference for two seasons.

Johnson measures 6ft. 3in., but his weight of 170 pounds is 15 pounds under that of Reiff. Brewster is a six-footer weighing 180 pounds. Reiff was third in Conference scoring last season, making 36 baskets, 32 free throws and a total of 104 points. Johnson scored 22 baskets, 17 free throws, total 61, while Brewster recorded 19 points in part-time play.

So far the best replacements at guards have been N. J. Culver '34 and M. J. Moonshower '33. Culver is an aggressive but small player, three inches under the six-foot mark and weighing only 155 pounds. However, he has been one year on the squad as a substitute, is a good shot and his experience outweighs the physical advantages of some of his teammates. Moonshower is playing his third season, is a six-footer and weighs 170 pounds.

Other leading guards are Edgar Manske '33, end from the football team; K. W. Moeller '34, who measures 6 feet 4 inches; A. P. Kawal '35, quarterback from the gridiron, and F. W. Kunkel '35, a six-footer. The guard ranks are extended by M. F. Baumann '33, Barney Medintz '33, C. B. Perry '33 and Sterling Richards '33, who may get into a game or two.

Two fair new forwards are B. J. Arnquist '35 and Milton Rosenfield '35, but they are both short and light and need more experience for Conference competition. Other forward candidates are J. D. Laux '34, R. G. Pendleton '33, and Edward Spoerer '34, all six feet or better, and A. J. Wilkins '35.

There is only one teammate to alternate with Johnson at center. He is L. H. Fisher '35, a new man who weighs 180 and measures 6ft. 2in. Reiff may be used at center to replace Johnson if Fisher does not develop as expected.

YALE CLUB DROPS TO FOURTH PLACE

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Harvard Club	3	0	12	3	1.000
Montclair A. C.	3	1	10	9*	.750
University Club	2	1	10	5	.667
Yale Club	1	1	7	3	.500
Princeton Club	1	2	7	8	.333
Rockaway H. C.	0	5	3	21*	.000

*One match unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Yale Club was pushed down to fourth place in the metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship yesterday, when play was resumed after the holidays, on its own courts by Montclair Athletic Club, the team score being 3 to 2. It has still three matches to play, including one with the unbeaten leaders, Harvard Club, so can bring about a tie or even a victory. Montclair Athletic Club is now in second place with only one more match to play. The summary:

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 3, YALE CLUB 2

William E. Coyle, Montclair, defeated C. W. Gillespie, 10—15, 15—8, 15—12, 10—15, 15—11.

R. A. Goodwin, Yale, defeated Conway Hoffman, 15—17, 15—9, 18—17, 15—10.

J. F. Callanan, Montclair, defeated G. H. Cox, 16—18, 18—17, 19—15, 18—17, 15—10.

W. W. Cole Jr., Montclair, defeated E. V. D. Sullivan, 15—12, 15—11, 16—15.

W. C. Hammond Jr., Yale, defeated L. W. Knox, Montclair, 15—10, 15—12, 15—10.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 40, Louisiana State 36.
Catholic 26, N. C. State 23.
Central Normal 56, Anderson 22.
Evansville 33, Centenary 18.
Franklin 32, Ball S. T. 30.
Furman 44, Davidson 30.
Georgetown 28, Canisius 26.
Iowa S. T. 28, Hamline 22.
Missouri 27, Central 10.
Murray Teachers 85, Lambuth 38.
North Carolina 66, Guilford 8.
Penn State 43, Susquehanna 24.
Phillips 36, Western Teachers 28.
Princeton 43, Gettysburg 19.
Southern California 38, Utah Aggies 33.
South Carolina 33, Tennessee 29.
Southwestern 45, Washburn 32.
St Joseph (J.C.) 40, Nebraska Wesleyan 37.
Texas Tech 48, House of David 34.
Valparaiso 30, St. Thomas 29.
W. V. Wesleyan 38, Washington-Jefferson 27.

SARAZEN HAS A LOW CARD

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, United States and British open champion, proved yesterday he will be a formidable opponent to the other entrants of the Los Angeles open, by shooting 35-35—70, an hour after completing a three-day journey here from Florida. The score was one stroke under par for the Wilshire Country Club course, where the tournament starts tomorrow morning. In the afternoon he joined Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente professional, and Willy Cox, Brooklyn, for another tour around the course.

OPENING DATE IS CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6—Midwick Polo Club officials announced recently that the opening polo game of the season between a Midwick team and an Austin (Texas) four has been set for Jan. 8. The season was originally scheduled to open on Jan. 1, but a mishap to one of the Midwick players caused the change.

FOUR DUAL MEETS BOOKED

LEXINGTON, Va., Jan. 6 (AP)—Washington and Lee's track team, which last season ran third among Virginia's "Big Four," has scheduled four dual meets in addition to the State affair to be run May 6 and the Southern Conference games May 13. The season will open April 10, when the Generals will be host to the University of Maryland.

RICHMOND FIVE ELECTS

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6 (AP)—Ed Perlowski '33 of West Haven, Conn., was elected captain of the University of Richmond basketball team yesterday. Perlowski last year was pilot of the Spider eleven.

N. Y. A. C. Captures The Cartier Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—New York Athletic Club captured the Cartier Cup, for senior foils teams, in the annual contest yesterday evening at the Salle De Armes of the Saltus Fencing Club, at the New York Y. M. C. A., defeating in the final the team of The Fencers Club, which won it a year ago. Leo Nunes, United States épée champion, and John R. Huffman, United States saber champion, with Arthur I. Fregosi, former star of the home club as a third member, composed the winning team. Dernell Every and Hugh Alessandroni of last year's winners had William Block as their third associate on the Fencers Club team.

Seven teams contested the event, the composition of the other five being as follows:

University Fencers Club—Jose R. De Capriles, Hugo Castello, Miguel A. De Capriles.

Columbia University—Edward Mateosian, Julian Bush, Hector Perrone.

Lafayette Fencers Club—Marcel Tetas, Cornell Veenstra, Warren A. Dow.

Saltus Fencing Club—Edward Meylan, Marcel Brameral, Alderti Ferro.

Salle De Armes Vince—Peter W. Bruder, Joseph E. Barmack, Cornel Wilde.

In the preliminary round, Salle De Armes Vince had a bye, while University Fencers Club defeated Columbia, 5 to 0; The Fencers Club, defeated Lafayette Fencers Club, 5 to 3; and New York Athletic Club, defeated Saltus Fencers Club, 5 to 0.

The semifinal round resulted in victories for The Fencers Club over Salle De Armes Vince, 5 to 3, while New York Athletic Club was carried to the same score against University Fencers.

In the final, the deciding bout went to Leo Nunes, who defeated Hugh Alessandroni, 5 to 2, to give the victory to New York Athletic Club, 5 to 3. The summary:

John R. Huffman, New York A. C., defeated Every, 5 to 2, Alessandroni, 5 to 4.
Leo Nunes, New York A. C., defeated Block, 5 to 3, Alessandroni, 5 to 2.
Arthur I. Fregosi, New York A. C., defeated Block, 5 to 4.
Dernell Every, Fencers Club, defeated Nunes, 5 to 2, Fregosi, 5 to 2.
Hugh Alessandroni, Fencers Club, defeated Fregosi, 5 to 1.
William Block, Fencers Club, lost two bouts.

PLAN GOLF CLUB IN NANKING, CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, Jan. 6—The American and French Ministers to China are active in the organization of the new Nanking Golf and Country Club, the first golf club for the Chinese capital. The French Minister has accepted the position of vice-president of the new club and the American Minister, Nelson T. Johnson, is a member of the board of directors. Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, is the president.

Plans for Nanking's first golf club were made in 1929, when Sun Fo, then Minister of Railways, provided a piece of land in the National Park area near the Purple Mountain for a links. Political disturbances prevented the plans from being carried out until December of 1932.

Six nationalities are represented on the club's first board of directors, and the organizers include many of those responsible for the International Club, which has done much to facilitate social intercourse between Chinese and foreign residents in Nanking.

TORONTO DEFEATS YALE SEXTET, 3-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6—The University of Toronto hockey team defeated Yale varsity here last night in the New Haven Arena, 3 to 1, to win its second victory on successive nights in United States territory. The Canadians had defeated Princeton Wednesday in New York.

After a scoreless first period, Toronto put in two goals in quick succession about halfway through the second session. Another Toronto goal came early in the third period before Yale could score. The game was rough in spots, with eight penalties being called. The summary:

TORONTO		YALE
McPherson	lw	rw, Fletcher
Fullerton	c	c, Rodd
Hendry	rw	lw, Colby
Smillie	rd	rd, Parker
Dewar	ld	ld, Barnes
Shipp	g	g, Snyder

Score—Toronto 3, Yale 1. Goals—Fullerton, Brant and Smillie for Toronto; Marekwald for Yale. Spares—Maundrell, Brant, Jeffrey, Fawcett, Keith and Cunningham for Toronto; Marckwald, Noyes, Cookman, Wilmerding and Gilligan for Yale. Referees—MacDonnell and Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

LONGEST BICYCLE RACE

MONTREAL, Jan. 6 (AP)—The longest bicycle race in the world, surpassing even the "tour de France," a trans-Canada professional bicycle race from Vancouver to Montreal, to be held in August of 1933 under the sanction of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, has been announced by Armand Vincent, Montreal sports promoter. The riders will travel over the roads of the Rocky Mountains, across the Prairie Provinces, skirt the shores of Lake Superior and continue through Ontario to Montreal where prizes totaling $25,000 await.

MRS. PARSON WINS

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 6 (AP)—Choosing a handicap of 15, Mrs. Donald B. Parson of Youngstown, Ohio, scored a 96 yesterday to win the kickers' handicap event of the Silver Foils women's golf organization with a net score of 79. Five players were tied for second place and Lillian Ross of Pinehurst won the draw for the place. The others were Mrs. E. P. Merwin of Stockbridge, Mass.; Catherine Coe of New York; Mrs. H. C. Buckminster of Boston and Mrs. H. Rackham of Detroit. Mrs. T. A. Cheetham of Pittsburgh had the low gross of 87.

BOERING WILL GET TRYOUT

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 6 (AP)—John Boering, forward passing sensation of the Chicago Bears near the close of the National Professional League football season, will get a tryout with the Chicago Cubs as a pitcher when the team goes to Catalina Island for spring training.

FRENCH CHAMPIONS WIN, 2-1

OXFORD, Eng., Jan. 6 (Canadian Press)—The French ice hockey champions, Stade Francais, last night defeated London, 2 to 1, in a hard-fought game. It was the second victory in two nights for the Frenchmen, who Wednesday night defeated the Grosvenor House Canadians, 3 to 2.

KANSAS CITY SHUT OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6—Scoring once in the opening period and twice in the second, St. Louis shut out Kansas City, 3-0-0, in an American Hockey Association game here last night to break the winning streak of the league leaders.

OHIO STATE STAR ELIGIBLE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6 (AP)—Wilmer C. "Bill" Hoskat '34, recently was declared eligible to play basketball for Ohio State University, Coach Harold O. Olsen grinned at the news and announced the big former Dayton High School star will play center regularly.

RED WINGS WIN AS OTHERS TIE

Three Out of Four National H. L. Contests End In Overtime Draws

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	11	3	4	57	30	25
Boston	10	4	6	50	33	24
Detroit	10	2	9	51	48	22
Chicago	7	6	7	34	36	20
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	10	4	7	41	43	24
Ottawa	7	4	9	39	49	18
Montreal	8	2	10	47	53	18
N. Y. Americans	5	5	9	33	45	15
Canadiens	5	2	12	32	49	12

RESULTS JAN. 5

Boston 6, Chicago 0, overtime.
Ottawa 1, Americans 1, overtime.
Montreal 2, Toronto 2, overtime.
Detroit 5, Canadiens 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 6—Coming through with a spectacular scoring splurge in the first six minutes of the third period, Detroit Red Wings paved the way to a decisive 6-to-1 victory over Montreal Canadiens in a wide open National Hockey League game here last night.

The Red Wings scored four times in the first six minutes of the third period and after Canadiens had added their only goal of the night, came back with two more scores. It was one of the wildest goal-scoring exhibitions ever offered a Detroit crowd. The first four Detroit goals and the one netted by the Canadiens were registered in 6m. and 44s. of play in the third period.

The victory was the sixth for Detroit in nine games in the past three weeks. A crowd of 10,000 fans saw the contest. Canadiens were without their stellar center ice player, Howarth Morenz.

DETROIT		CANADIENS
Emms, Sorrell, Lewis	lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay	c	c, Lepine, Gaudreault
Wiseman, Carson, Aurie	rw	lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Young, Gallagher, Id. rd.		Leduc, S. Mantha
Evans, Buswell, rd.		ld, G. Carson, Burke
Roach	g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Detroit 6, Canadiens 1. Goals—Aurie 2, Emms, Goodfellow, Wiseman, Sorrell for Detroit; Gaudreault for Canadiens. Assists—Carson, Hay, Sorrell, Aurie for Detroit; Leduc for Canadiens. Referee—G. J. Mallinson. Linesman—G. N. Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 6—The Toronto Maple Leafs maintained their six-point margin over the local Maroons and the Ottawa Senators by holding the Maroons to a 2-all overtime tie here last night, the visitors coming from behind in each of the first and second periods to catch the locals.

At times both goaltenders, Chabot and Walsh, made brilliant saves and on other occasions attackers barely missed goals, but on the whole the defenses and the back checking of opposing forwards broke up concerted efforts to score. The game was played at a fast pace with first one team and then the other having the advantage, but the division of the points is a fairly accurate gauge of the trend of the game.

Earl Robinson, sub right winger of the locals, scored both the Maroons' goals, netting in the first period on a pretty individual rush which carried him right through to the goal. Jackson tied the score toward the end of the second and Blair counted the final goal of the night. The summary:

TORONTO		MONTREAL
Gracie, Jackson, Cotton	lw	rw, Ward, Brydson, Robinson
Blair, Primeau, Thoms	c	c, Smith, Duguid, Haynes
Doraty, Adams, Bailey	rw	lw, Northcott, Trottier, Roche
Horner, Levinsky	ld	rd, Wentworth, Wilcox
Clancy, Day, rd.		ld, Conacher, Bellemer
Chabot	g	g, Walsh

Score—Toronto 2, Montreal 2. Goals—Jackson and Blair for Toronto; Robinson 2 for Montreal. Assists—Adams, Day, Doraty and Gracie for Toronto; Haynes for Montreal. Referees—J. C. Smeaton, Montreal, and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—New York Americans added another tie to their list yesterday evening when they fought a defensive game with Ottawa, for a score of 1 to 1. The game was mostly slow, though the third trios showed more liveliness than the other forwards.

The first goal went to Americans, just as the second string forwards went on, George Patterson scoring on a pass from Wilfred Starr. The game slowed up after that. Ottawa tied the score in the second period, also with its second line, when Forslund made the shot on a power play with Howe and Touhey in the crowding group. Thereafter defense ruled the balance of the game. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		OTTAWA
Sheppard, W. Starr, McVeigh	lw	rw, Finnigan, Forslund, W. Kilrea
Himes, Phillips, Jackson	c	c, Welland, Howe, Cox
Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore, Martin	rw	lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, Lowrey
Bridge, Ayres, ld.		rd, Shields, Bourgault
Dutton, Dutkowski, rd		ld, A. Smith, H. Starr, Bourgault
Worters	g	g, Beveridge

Score—Americans 1, Ottawa 1. Goals—Patterson for Americans; Forslund for Ottawa. Assists—Starr for Americans; Touhey, Howe for Ottawa. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and J. A. Cameron, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods, and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—The Boston Bruins and the Chicago Back Hawks struggled to a scoreless tie in a National Hockey League game at the Stadium here last night. Whether the new rule making one referee a "judge of play" stationed on the blue line had anything to do with this was not apparent, but it was not pleasing to some 9000 fans.

The two goalies, Charles Gardiner of Chicago, and Tiny Thompson of Boston, earned chief glory for their alertness and skill in warding off several confusing scoring forays. Eddie Shore, noted Bruin defense man, played 70 minutes without a penalty and furnished most of Boston's serious scoring threats. The Chicago forward line, Thompson-Gottselig-Couture, set the pace for aggressiveness. The other lines milled around in mid-ice.

CHICAGO		BOSTON
P. Thompson, MacKenzie, McFayden	lw	rw, Lamb, Oliver, Clapper
Gottselig, Romnes, Cook	c	c, Chapman, Beattie, Stewart
Couture, Jenkins, March	rw	lw, Heximer, Burch, Barry
Abel, Coulter, ld.		rd, Shore
Graham, Wiebe, rd.		ld, Hitchman, Galbraith
Gardiner, g		g, C. Thompson

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 0, Boston Bruins 0. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, Linesman—A. H. Duncan, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

EXILES GUARD TRADITIONS OF OLDER RUSSIA

Paris Forms Center of Agencies Representing Scattered Groups

Last of Two Articles

By PROF. N. I. MISHEYEFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Although the political views of Russian émigrés vary from extreme to extreme, these people are nevertheless united in their final aims. The 10,000,000 Russians who are reputed to live outside Russia display a unity which centers in devotion to their mother-country a desire to safeguard Russia's vital interests.

This unity is consolidated by various Russian organizations, the Russian Church and the press. The chief center of all these organizations is Paris, where about 60,000 émigrés are living.

Russian émigrés residing outside of Paris are incorporated in these organizations through their affiliations and are members of their respective associations. Thus the Russian émigrés are linked through these institutions and represent an important moral and social force.

Numerous Schools Started

In their endeavors to preserve their national identity, particularly in the younger generation, the émigrés have founded a number of elementary, intermediate high schools and other educational institutions. These are situated mainly in Paris, Prague and in Yugoslavia, although similar institutions exist in other places where Russians are concentrated.

In Prague (Czechoslovakia) as well as in other cities of that country, there are educational institutions similar to those in Paris, the Russian intelligentsia being, so to speak, divided between Prague and Paris, although many Russian intellectuals are found in Berlin and Belgrade. Indeed it is impossible to enumerate all the schools and educational institutions which Russian émigrés have founded in the course of the last 12 years.

In different branches of natural science, works by Russian émigrés have been published and among the émigrés are found writers, such as the Academician Bounine and Merejkovsky, the question of whose candidacy for the Nobel Prize was raised by the European press. The works of writers appear in books as well as in magazines.

Artists of Wide Fame

Russian art abroad is represented by such famous painters as Grigorieff, Bilibine, Doboujinsky, Alexander Benoist, Reurich, Shukhaeff, Sorine, Iakovieff, Vinogradov and many others, whose works are found in the museums of all the principal cities of the world.

The name of Chaliapin is world famous, as are the names of the émigré-composers Stravinsky and Rachmaninoff, who are popular in America, where the Balieff Theater is also well known.

The Russian ballet abroad still takes a leading place. The art of Anna Pavlova is being upheld by Karsavina, Spessivtzeva, Nijinska and other talented dancers who are her successors. In the world of the theater there is the playwright Evreinoff, whose plays, which have been presented in Paris, New York and Madrid, cannot be overlooked.

CHICAGO DRUGGISTS AGAINST BEER PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Beer would not be a welcome addition to the drug-store refreshment fountain, it is declared here by Mr. H. J. Holthoefer, secretary of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association. This statement reflects the sentiment expressed by most of the members of the association, with whom he has discussed the subject, he said. The question is one of those listed for action at the annual convention of the body to be held Jan. 10.

"The feeling is," said Mr. Holthoefer, "that if beer is again legalized the drug store cannot afford to dispense it in the form to be drunk on the premises. To serve beer at the fountains would turn the drug store into a saloon, with all the undesirable environment and atmosphere which was a cause of legislation against the saloon."

Piccard Proposes to Get a Line On Galactic Nuclei in Canadian Flight

BRUSSELS (AP)—Plans for balloon ascensions in Belgium next summer and in northern Canada in 1934 have been announced by Prof. Auguste Piccard, who has made the farthest trip from the earth on record.

It was not certain whether he himself would participate in the flights. Mr. Max Cosyns, his assistant on the world record balloon ascension of more than 10 miles over the Swiss-Italian frontier last August, has become a pilot and will make next summer's flight.

Professor Piccard sailed Jan. 4 on the steamship Champlain for the United States where he will study possibilities of an ascension in the vicinity of the north magnetic pole in northern Canada.

The proposed Canadian ascension will depend on the success of this visit in the United States, the professor said. His plan was for an American balloon to make the ascension with an American physicist abroad.

A new ascension, Professor Piccard said, was necessary to clear up the question of whether cosmic rays originate from stars or galactic nuclei.

If the former be true, he said, the secondary or "soft" rays deviated by the earth's magnetic field ought best be detected at high altitudes near the magnetic pole in the Hudson Bay region.

He said that the power of the cosmic rays was such that, previously to their striking the atmosphere, a drop of water under their influence would be liable to yield sufficient electricity to provide New York with several hours of light.

For a Hudson Bay ascension, he said, the climate would make necessary an arctic-trained pilot to withstand the storms after landing.

After his arrival in the United States next month the professor will visit his twin brother, Jean, at Wilmington, Del.

New York to Aid Prison Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6—A new standard of education in the penal institutions of the State is expected as a result of a test now being conducted at the Elmira Reformatory. Funds for the experiment have been provided by the Commission for the Investigation of Prison Administration and Construction.

Mr. Walter Wallack, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, is devising the curriculum, which will provide vocational and academic training for youths in the institutions.

The new plan puts the reformatory on an educational, rather than a prison, basis. The inmates will go to school for longer periods and their vocational and academic training will be so closely linked that they will be under a continuous educational program. In determining the scope of the project the background of the inmates will be given careful consideration.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Linens for Bedroom and Bath

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

IN JANUARY are held in the great department stores in many parts of the United States "white sales," composed of cotton and linen merchandise. As we seek a place beside crowded counters, on which are displayed sheets and pillow cases, whose snowy surfaces may be made more luminous by hems of pink, blue, mauve or peach; and towels keyed to every bathroom color, we are aware of a need for technical knowledge as a curb on our æsthetic enthusiasms. Which of these objects, all so attractive, will prove the most durable? Which qualities are worth a special price?

The first decision which one needs to make is between cotton and linen. Linen is very much more expensive, and if it is the choice, one should be willing to spend generously for a good quality, because a poor linen is not so satisfactory as a good cotton.

Cotton Advances in Favor

A generation ago the punctilious housekeeper had always a few linen sheets and it was customary to ask a guest whether she preferred to have her bed made with these or with cotton sheets, for the feeling of flax is not pleasant to every one. The price of linen, however, has risen in the United States to such plutocratic heights that in the average household cotton sheets are used exclusively. Linen pillow cases continued for some time to be regarded as necessaries, but they wrinkle much more easily than those of cotton, beside which, so many attractive slips are now offered in the humbler material—which can be more satisfactorily dyed—that sentiment has changed. Although linen sheets and pillow cases will in most cases outwear those of cotton, in this country of cotton production the difference in durability is not equal to that in the price.

In the matter of towels linen has distinct advantages, being more absorbent than cotton, less likely to lint, more tenacious of its original snowy-whiteness, more easy to absolve from stains, and more resistent to the storm and stress of the laundry. It makes a handsomer towel on account of its sheen, which is particularly attractive in certain patterns. All the attractive weaves, however, are now reproduced in cotton and when this is of a superior quality it may prove the wiser purchase if immediate economy is desirable. Combinations of linen and cotton are an excellent compromise. In these the weft is cotton and the filling flax.

The features to look for in sheets, whether these are cotton or linen, are a close weave, one, that is, where the number of threads per inch in warp and filling is very numerous; a strong, tapelike selvage; and thread-drawn hemstitching within the selvage, leaving this intact. (Sheets which are merely hemmed are stronger than those which are hemstitched, for this handsome trimming is necessarily a vulnerable point.) Characteristics to be shunned are a deceptive weight resulting from the introduction of sizing, usually cornstarch, and a high top luster. The sizing is not in itself detrimental, but it is usually employed to fill up impressively a weave which, without it, would at once reveal itself as sleazy and perishable. The high luster is an indication of the presence of starch. They will disappear after a few washings.

The best cottons are Sea Island and American Upland, because of their long staple—by which is meant their long fibers. These are conducive to strength. Such cotton, moreover, will preserve its bleach through numberless washings, whereas inferior grades are likely to become yellow eventually. Percale is probably the handsomest cotton sheeting and the one which most resembles linen; muslin is usually conceded to be stronger, but a good quality of either is a wise purchase.

Most of our linens are imported into the United States from Ireland and Scotland, Belfast being the center of the industry.

To make a firm and comfortable bed requires sheets which have a 12-inch turn-under on each of the four edges.

Weaves in Towels

Certain weaves in towels are designed primarily for beauty, others for their frictional and absorbent qualities. Damask, for instance, is the softest and most decorative towel which one can hang in a bathroom and may be had in pure linen or in linen and cotton; but it is much less absorbent than, for instance, huckabuck, because in this the filling threads are thrown to the surface to make small squares, which increase the drying area. Whether woven of linen or cotton, the fine-yarn towels are extremely soft and handsome, but are less satisfactory than those fashioned from the "regular" or coarser yarn, if a vigorous rubbing is desired.

Turkish towels have been so interestingly developed of late that the appearance of a bathroom will not suffer from the almost exclusive use of this terry weave. Some of the best of them are made entirely from the best grades of cotton, but on account of the loops they are very absorbent. At one time such towels were woven only in large sizes, but now they may be had as small as 17 by 34 inches, ranging up to beach capes through various intermediate measurements. New designs of real pattern and color interest are available in the Jacquard "reversibles." Clipped pile is used to give depth to mats and contrast to towel borders; and sometimes the towel instead of being covered with a repeat pattern is treated like a panel and filled with one integral decoration. Sets containing a number of matching pieces may be bought very reasonably and renewed, as they are open stock, by single items.

In choosing the terry weave, the length of the pile is important, the quality of the yarn, the closeness and evenness of the weave, the strength of the selvage, and the construction of the loops, which are stronger if double. They emerge from the space between the filling threads, and by running a hairpin under a loop, it can be examined. It should hold its position firmly and not slip along the warp thread. Turkish towels should not be ironed.

In a subsequent article tests for distinguishing linen from cotton, and for establishing durability in material and color, will be given. However, by making purchases at a store which has an untarnished reputation for quality, one may feel confident of securing in exchange for the sums which we wish to invest, a satisfactory assortment of articles, which will hold their own for a number of years against reasonable usage.

Courtesy of Cannon Mills, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. By McManus Studios, New York

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Six Scottish Baking Recipes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SCOTSWOMEN are noted bakers. In the Highlands and islands the "girdle" still takes the place of the oven, and the "scone" or "bannock" of the loaf. In the following recipes, where a girdle is not available, a thick-bottomed frying pan, preferably of iron, may be substituted.

White Girdle Scones

Sieve together
1 lb. flour (4 cups)
1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda (baking soda)
1 teaspoon cream of tartar and
½ teaspoon salt. Add buttermilk or thick sour milk sufficient to make a very soft dough. Turn out on floured board, divide into four, and flatten each piece into a round scone about half an inch thick. Cut each into four or six pieces, sprinkle with flour, place on a hot girdle, and cook steadily till well risen and lightly browned underneath, then turn and cook the other side.

Serve fresh baked with butter.

(A soft dough, handled as little as possible, is the secret of making good scones.)

White Oven Scones

Sieve together
1 lb. flour (4 cups)
1 level teaspoon bicarbonate of soda (baking soda)
2 level teaspoons cream of tartar and
1 teaspoon salt. Rub in
2 ounces (4 tablespoons) butter. Stir in gradually
1 beaten egg and
½ pint of buttermilk or fresh milk.

Turn dough onto floured board, flour it, flatten lightly with knuckles, and cut into rounds. Prick with a fork and bake in a pretty quick oven (450 degrees F.) from 10 to 15 minutes. Serve with butter.

Drop Scones

Mix in a basin
1 lb. flour (4 cups)
2 tablespoons sugar
1 level teaspoon baking soda and
1 level teaspoon cream of tartar.
Add gradually
1 beaten egg and
1 scant pint buttermilk or sweet milk. Beat well for a few minutes. Grease a hot girdle slightly with a piece of suet wrapped in a white rag. Drop on the batter, a spoonful at a time, until the girdle is full. When the scones are covered with buddles, slip a broad knife under them, and if a golden brown underneath, turn them and brown the other side. Lay them in a clean towel and keep covered until cool.

Oatcakes

If a quantity is to be made, the dough should be rather soft, as it stiffens whilst lying waiting to be made up. The best results are obtained by mixing enough for one bannock, or round, at a time (using the quantities given below), the next bannock being prepared whilst the last is on the girdle.

Mix in a bowl
4 ozs. oatmeal
a pinch of baking soda and
a pinch of salt.

Make a well in the center of the oatmeal and add a teaspoon of melted fat (bacon fat, poultry fat, or dripping) with just enough hot water to make a stiff dough. Sprinkle plenty of meal onto the baking board, turn out the mixture and form into a smooth ball; knead with gradually spreading knuckles, working as quickly as possible, and roll out into rounds about an eighth of an inch thick. Rub well with meal, cut into quarters, and place on a moderately hot girdle over a clear fire. Bake steadily till the cakes begin to curl up at the edge. Remove carefully, rub a little meal over them, and toast the unbrowned side slightly before a bright smokeless fire. Serve with butter.

Oatcakes are very good with herrings, sardines, cheese and curds (junket) or spread with butter and marmalade to complete the breakfast.

Shortbread

Put on a board
8 oz. (1 cup) butter and
4 oz. castor sugar (½ cup), and work with the hand until thoroughly incorporated. Mix
8 oz. flour (2 cups) previously dried and sieved, with
4 oz. rice flour (1 cup) and work gradually into the butter and sugar until the dough resembles short crust. Do not roll out, but press with the hand into two round cakes, either in oiled and floured shortbread molds, or on a sheet of baking paper. The best thickness is ¾ inch for a cake 8 inches in diameter. Pinch the edges neatly with finger and thumb, and prick the cakes all over with a fork. Put into a fairly hot oven (350° F.), reduce the heat presently, and allow the shortbread to crisp off to a light golden brown (Castor sugar is fine granulated sugar.)

Dundee Cake

Mix together
4 oz. currants
4 oz. raisins
4 oz. sultanas (another kind of raisin)
2 oz. chopped candied peel. Beat to a cream
½ lb. butter and
½ lb. sifted sugar. Into this break
6 eggs, one at a time. Beat well, and gradually beat in
½ lb. dried and sifted flour. Add the fruit with
3 oz. ground almonds and zest of an orange.

Put into a cake tin lined with buttered paper, flatten the top, and strew with
Blanched and shredded almonds.

Bake in a steady oven.

Note: Four eggs may be used in place of six, if half a teasponful of baking powder and a little milk be added.

[These recipes are supplied by Miss F. Marian McNeill, author of "The Scots Kitchen."—Editor.]

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Important Notice

We learn from Miss Farmer's School that some of our readers are still sending their inquiries concerning recipes direct to the school. May we emphasize again that all communications concerning recipes and menus published in these columns and all submitted manuscripts are to be sent to The Christian Science Monitor, care of the Women's Department.—Editor.

The "C" of Home Planning

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A HOUSE may always continue to be just a house. It may contain all the requisites of adaptability to the uses of the family; it may be very beautiful indeed as to line, color and furnishings, and yet it may remain just a house. When the last letter of our A B C is considered we begin to think of it as a home; a place that satisfies the desire for peace and rest.

Concord, then, will be in the thoughts of our home maker along with beauty and adaptability. She will test by a third equation her decisions concerning the number and size of her rooms, the equipment which will insure smooth mechanical accomplishment of the tasks in her home, and furnishings that will give pleasure because they are lovely. She will make each decision contribute to peace and harmony.

If the purchase of some article will require so great a financial outlay that she will feel worried and repressed when other, and perhaps more important, expenditures come along, then she will know that concord may be sacrificed and she will not make the purchase at the expense of the most important of the A B C's.

If her silver should be so valuable, or her draperies so elaborate, that the care of them would constitute a continual expense and anxious thought, then they would not contribute to home comfort and peace.

The fact is that the most important of our A B C's is the one that cannot be purchased with dollars. The wise use of dollars may assist us in instilling that concord and harmony which we so much desire in our homes, but it has to do with more subtle matters than those of buying or building.

The placing of chairs in cozy nooks just made for story telling; of low hooks arranged for little coats and caps; of spacious storage and shelf space for toys, spell concord, harmony, in a home. They go much farther than does our first factor of adaptability, because they almost automatically eliminate much of friction and confusion.

I remember some time ago going with a party of friends to see a beautiful "home" which had just been built and completely furnished as a demonstration to the public of the type of houses which were to be erected on a certain suburban development. The house was elaborately equipped and beautifully furnished. The grounds had been "landscaped" and everything connected with the place uttered the last word in "modernity."

As we went down the flagstone walk to the street after inspecting the house we were very quiet. Finally one of my friends said, "Wouldn't you know that no one in particular expected to live there?" That was just it. No one in particular landscaped the grounds because of loving particular shrubs or flowers. No one in particular had chosen a chair because it would be a good one in which to muse by the fire when

"The lights are out
And gone are all the guests."

It requires some person in particular, and some particular person, to make a house a home for one particular family.

Our home maker will find people who are able and willing to help her, if she wishes help, in applying the "A" of adaptability, and the "B" of beauty, to her house. But when she thinks of the "C" of concord she must be the "one in particular" who will unite those three letters into that intangible and inexpressibly precious thing which we call "Home."

New in Slippers

The woman who travels needs to be a specialist in what to take and what not to take in the way of luggage. The more lightly she can move about the easier the journey will be. There are certain things, however, that are essential to her wardrobe, but these must be easy to pack, and light to carry. Leading stores in London are now showing a new suggestion in knitted footwear that can be slipped into a small handbag, being only five inches in length, and that greatly adds to the comfort of a long journey. They are elastically knit in wool, guaranteed washable, and will fit any size of foot snugly and neatly, since they stretch to the required size. They are cozy and warm to wear, and trim in appearance, being worked in many two-color combinations. A small size is obtainable for children's wear.

A Continuous Christmastide

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE the Christmas just passed was one of the most enjoyable of the many happy ones, and with the spirit of sharing still in the air, I wish to tell some of the things that contributed to that enjoyment.

I live in that part of the world, New England, where it is the custom to display the family Christmas cards on the mantel above the living-room fireplace and to leave them there, with the overflow in baskets on the hearth, until the New Year is well under way. Last year I commenced to carry out plans which had long been only vague intentions, in order that my Christmas giving might be not just an annual affair but an all-year round one, and thus by taking time and thought avoid the last-minute hurried choice and dash of mailing.

I began with a good-sized pasteboard box and a compact record book. Into the box I put away the left-overs of seals, ribbons, fancy paper, etc. In the book were listed suggestions (many of them based on ideas gathered from the gifts just received) for the next year, which would serve during the coming months—I do my Christmas shopping not only early but continuously. I listed the gifts received and from whom, and during the year I accumulated, mentally, for my letters or gifts to them. For example, in 1931 I received a jar of luscious wild-strawberry jam. When I wrote to the donor my December letter, I told her of the pleasant "parties," sometimes consisting of just myself and memories; sometimes intimate little groups, who enjoyed hearing tales of that sweet Maine countryside from which the wild fruit came.

Thoughtfully Selected

Some years ago I received a gracious letter from a friend to whom I had given a small but thoughtfully selected present. "Do you remember the lovely bit of handmade pottery you sent me?" she wrote. "It has been so much admired. Only yesterday L. H., who says that you and he were once in a party that visited an old pottery on the shores of Lake Thün, told me that you must have chosen this pottery because of him!" Of course I had forgotten not only the episode but the man. Yet it was a pretty reminder on the part of my friend.

One simple gift that has made me grateful to the sender many times is an attractive memoranda box that has its place on my living-room table, and whose color fits in with the general tone of the room. It is filled with detached memorandum slips of good, firm, easily written upon, white paper. I use these adjectives with feeling; those who have encountered the other kind of slips will know why.

Naturally, this should go only to those who have the note-making habit—my friend has often commented upon the facility with which I transact a goodly part of the day's affairs, based on the memoranda written at all times of the day and night. To such a one, and I can speak with conviction after a year's experience, such a gift is a genuine comfort.

The hobbies of friends are always worth remembering. I listed these in the book and during the year I have had no little pleasure in bearing these in mind, when traveling and at home. To readers of this column, I suggest that their first entry in the Record Book be Hobbies, under which ideas may be entered from time to time.

The book is an aid, too, in shopping throughout the months, and by its means I continually add to the contents of the Christmas box.

For Bookmarks

On Jan. 2, last year, when I took down the cards and sorted them (removing certain personal messages from those which were later sent to an organization for insertion in children's scrapbooks), I kept a few for bookmarks. One of these cards was a reproduction of a cabin fireplace in a friend's camp on the Rangeley Lakes. The sight of that fireplace brought delightful memories of vacation days. Several of the cards I utilized in this manner; the pleasant remembrances which they evoked were passed on to the original givers, when I wrote my Christmas letters to them a few weeks ago.

Holiday stationery has ceased to be a novelty. Therefore this year I made my own by taking the artistic pictorial sheets, intended for inner wrapping, cutting them into scrolls, and writing on the glazed undecorated side. These are splendid for the long letters, to those to whom one writes but once a year, begun early in November; therefore redolent with an air of leisure not possible later. When folded over, clasped with a gay red blossom or a green Lombardy pine seal, and inclosed in a legal-size Manila envelope they gave me a modest thrill of achievement.

Another entry in the book lists: A single rose or a few blossoms to be delivered each Saturday, except when gardens are a-bloom. This is a lovely way to remember friends. A city florist might not find it possible to accept so slight an order, especially if delivery were at a distance, but a village flower shop would hardly refuse.

That it is the thought and not the monetary value that counts, was proved when I received an uniquely packed box filled with "Some of the Things One Always Intends to Get." Not one of the articles cost more than 10 cents; each was wrapped separately and bore a characteristic message in rhyme. They were: Pocket pencil sharpener, small magnifying glass for telephone booth use, one dozen short pencils, in my favorite color and bearing my name, a folder of carbon paper, a desk ruler, assorted rubber bands, case of special-delivery stamps, set of lemon verbena sachets, a "stop-run" needle and case of silk, a loose-leaf memorandum book, package of address returns (glue on reverse side) and a ball of light-weight fiber twine.

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THIS is our first direct message to Monitor readers; and it is a pleasure indeed to join the family circle and tell you about Prudence Hash.

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PRUDENCE *Ready to Brown* CORNED BEEF HASH

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY JOHN RANDALL DUNN, C.S.B.

Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Saving Law of Love," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

It is a joy to welcome you on behalf of The Mother Church to this lecture on Christian Science entitled "Christian Science: The Saving Law of Love." In presenting Christian Science to the world it is important to remember that it is not only a religion, it is also a science, demonstrable science; and it is not only a religion and a science, but it is a medicine also; it heals the sick. It is the leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened. These three measures of meal have been likened by Mary Baker Eddy in her textbook to science, theology, and medicine. It is fitting that the church this woman founded should be called The Mother Church, for Christian Science has come to perform the office of a mother in human consciousness, lifting from humanity the sore burden of condemnation, and freeing it from the fears that have fettered it, so that mankind may envisage and attain greater and more glorious possibilities.

It is now my pleasure to introduce to you the lecturer of this evening, Mr. John Randall Dunn, of Boston, Massachusetts, and yet he needs no introduction to an audience assembled in this Church, for he has endeared himself to it by three years of ministry as a former First Reader of The Mother Church. I am sure that as you listen to him, you will gain a clearer sense of love for God and man, and that you will leave this building comforted, enlightened, and blessed.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

What would you say if someone were to tell you that there are fundamental spiritual laws and rules whereby one may solve problems of sickness, sin, sorrow, lack, and the many other human discords common to mortals, just as surely as there is a rule and principle governing arithmetic? Would you say it is too good to be true, and refuse to listen to those who tell you that they have proved, at least in some measure, that it is true?

Opposition to Progress

Every forward step in the history of mankind, every unfoldment of intelligence, every overcoming of limitation, has had to ford the streams of human incredulity and press onward through the quagmire of stubborn, self-satisfied, unreasoning thinking. When news reached a certain section of the country that Robert Fulton had perfected a boat which would run by steam, a chorus of derisive laughter is said to have greeted the announcement. "It won't work," said the incredulous, placidly and finally. "But it has worked! It actually has moved in the water," was the report. "Then it won't move far," persisted the others. "But it has traveled a certain number of miles!" "Well,"—and this to settle the whole matter, —"no one will ever ride on it anyway!" How like the reception of the message which Mary Baker Eddy has given the world! When, in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she announced to the human family that she had discovered that the healings wrought by Christ Jesus, the prophets, and the early Christians were not special miracles vouchsafed to certain saints, but were the result of the operation of a mighty spiritual law, and that this law was as available to mortals today as centuries ago for the healing and salvation of the race, behold the storm of unreasoning objection, and ridicule! First, say the objectors, Christian Science never did heal anyone of anything; to which tens of thousands of witnesses promptly reply, "But it healed me!" "Then there was nothing much the matter with you," is the self-satisfied retort; "and besides, you probably would have recovered anyway." If further evidence is offered in rebuttal, the final fling of the skeptical thought is apt to be a shrug of the shoulders and a flippant dismissal of the whole question with the statement that "of course Christian Science or mental suggestion may be good for certain nervous disorders."

Christian Science Not Suggestion

Now let it be said at the outset that Christian Science healing is not the result of mental suggestion. In her search after Truth, Mrs. Eddy had experiences with mental suggestion, magnetic healing, etc., which convinced her that this was not the Christ-method of healing. If anyone questions this statement or believes that there is to be found in the pure teaching of Christian Science a single trace of the workings of the carnal mind, let him search the pages of the Christian Science textbook. The unbiased seeker for Truth is certain to find in this textbook only the crystal-clear metaphysics of Christ Jesus and the spiritual sense of the Scriptures.

Material Sense Cannot Grasp the Spiritual

It is really not surprising that the materially-minded, the self-satisfied intellectuals, and those unaccustomed to think in terms of Christ Jesus' Christianity should not be able to understand either Christian Science or its Discoverer. It will be recalled that the Apostle Paul, centuries ago, made these significant statements: "Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world? hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world? . . . But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumblingblock, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God." Thus it will be seen that spiritual teachings have ever been stumblingblocks and foolishness to the carnal mind, and this same carnal mind has consequently never been able rightly to appraise the worth or the work of the spiritual seers of its day.

Unfair Biographies

There have been possibly more varying views of and conflicting opinions about Mary Baker Eddy than about any religious leader since the days of the Master. Of late, some biographies have appeared which, to say the least, present the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science in an unlovely light, and Christian Scientists have been harshly criticized for raising protests against what they consider to be caricatures rather than portraits of their spiritually-minded Leader. Last year, an English newspaper carried a report that a famous authority on neurology and brain diseases at the University of Paris had just published a book in which the professor sets out to prove, from the standpoint of the modern psychiatrist, that every act and every word of Christ Jesus was the result of a sick brain! Could any fair-minded person object to a Christian's refusal to indorse this book or recommend it to a budding student of Christianity? Could he object to a Christian's maintaining that such a book was evidence in itself that the writer had absolutely failed to understand Christ Jesus or his teachings and was himself manifesting the mental unsoundness which he was trying to attribute to the Master?

A Life-Sized Portrait

Because of her uncompromising stand against evil and the carnal mind, Mrs. Eddy's life and motives again and again were misunderstood and deliberately perverted by those who received a merited rebuke from her, or by those outside her fold who could not and would not grasp the glory and wonder of her mission. Christian Scientists are rejoicing in the recent publication of a Life of Mrs. Eddy by the Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, an Episcopal clergyman, whose breadth of thought and love of fair play has enabled him to present what he has been pleased to call a "Life Size Portrait" of this great Christian woman. It would be well if every sincere seeker after Truth would make it his business to peruse this just and wholesome appraisal of Mrs. Eddy's great life-work. When one has read just the chapter on Prayer, with which the Christian Science textbook opens, one knows beyond a peradventure that these words were not penned by other than a God-loving, Christ-loving Christian woman.

Daily Study of Bible and Textbook

Well may we rejoice that mankind does not have to face the troublous days of this disturbed period in the world's history without the comfort, the hope, and the sustaining of this wonderful Christian Science textbook. It is making the Bible a living and practical manual of life for tens of thousands of people. For instance, before the advent of this textbook, which is indeed, as its title indicates, a "Key to the Scriptures," it is extremely doubtful if many practical business men and women would religiously devote precious moments each morning to the reading of the Bible, and searching its sacred pages for inspiration and guidance for the day. And yet this is happening in the homes of thousands of Christian Scientists today. The student soon finds that one reason for the appearance of many of his problems, and also for his inability to find a speedy solution thereof, has been that he has not been having systematic, daily, spiritual nutriment. While an individual tabernacles in the flesh, and among mortals, he would not attempt to carry on without his daily meat and drink. How much more important, therefore, is that mental, spiritual food, which supplies one with right ideas, with courage, with perspicacity, and wisdom wherewith to face and deal with the problems of the day, and with that love and faith which alone can cope with the fear and hate of the world! So if one is ready to give Christian Science a fair trial, let him procure a copy of the Christian Science textbook either at a Christian Science Reading Room or at a public library, purchase a copy of the *Christian Science Quarterly* Bible Lessons, and then each morning, before starting the day's work, let him read and study his Bible and textbook in the light of these wonderful Bible Lessons. If time cannot be found for this important spiritual meal early in the day, many go during the noon hour to the Christian Science Reading Rooms and there claim their blessed period of quiet and refreshment. After one has tasted the strengthening and inpouring of good and practical inspiration which inevitably follow the partaking of spiritual food and drink, one will no more contemplate facing the day's work without such nutriment than he would think of setting forth on a cold morning without the warmth and protection of material clothing and food.

Deliverance at Hand

Now let us suppose that the newcomer to this Science has opened before him his Bible, the textbook Science and Health, and his *Christian Science Quarterly*. Let us say that the subject of the lesson of the week is "Love," and that this verse from the Song of Solomon appears therein: "He brought me to the banqueting house, and his banner over me was love." Then he turns to this verse in Isaiah: "For the Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king; he will save us." Then in Science and Health (p. 381) he reads: "God is the lawmaker, but He is not the author of barbarous codes. . . . Let us banish sickness as an outlaw, and abide by the rule of perpetual harmony,—God's law." What does this mean? Exactly what it says. It means that if the rent is due, and you seem to know not where it is coming from; if problems loom before you as insurmountable as towering peaks, with no visible road of ascent; if a material physician has just told you that there is no hope for you in medicine—yes, if such problems and even worse confront you, still there is a law of God, of Spirit, whereby you may be rescued and whereby the many problems of human experience can be solved.

The Saving Law of Love

In defining God, Mrs. Eddy has used seven mighty synonyms, the most glorious in all language. She writes in the textbook (p. 465), "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Man, God's noblest work, is declared to be the reflection, the expression, the idea of this infinite Being, held in the deathless law of Love. Let us, for the purpose of defining this law, consider two of these synonyms just quoted—Principle and Love. Can one think of Principle without envisaging law? Or of Love, without glimpsing that which is infinite good, the Father and Mother of the universe, eternally giving, giving, giving to His creation? Many poets and writers have linked love and law. Says one: "All's love yet all's law," and the spiritually-minded Whittier sang about

"The mystery dimly understood,
That love of God is love of good.

"And law and goodness, love and force,
Are wedded fast beyond divorce."

So Mrs. Eddy has defined Christian Science (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 1), "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

How Do You Know There Is Such a Law?

Someone may say, It is a beautiful theory, but how do you know there is any such law? And the answer is, By demonstration, by proof. However, as one cannot "tune in" on a certain radio program without first adjusting the dial to the prescribed wavelength, mortals must learn that "tuning in" on the divine law involves first of all some measure of Christianization of thinking. Let it never be forgotten that a mentality which has learned little of the Christian virtues, such as humility, love, and honesty, may have at first not a little difficulty with its own "static," and consequently may miss much of the divine harmony. Here is a business man, let us suppose, who is sadly in need of the operation of divine law, and asks for help in Christian Science. Apparently he fails to receive it. An earnest inventory of thought is taken and it is found that there is dishonesty, greed, and selfishness operating in consciousness. Small wonder, then, that his "mental radio" has been unable to connect with that current of Truth and Love which will meet his human need. Here again is an individual in need of physical healing, having Christian Science treatment, but apparently not responding thereto. Prayerful searching of thought reveals great pride of intellect, self-sufficiency, and lack of receptivity to spiritual Truth. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that the spiritual message of the lowly Nazarene finds little response in such a material "receiving set"? Many students of Christian Science will tell you of healings which came speedily to them when their hearts were made ready for the blessings.

Intellectualism Versus Spirituality

Now some of the so-called modern intellectuals may challenge the Christian Scientist's assertion that there is a God "who healeth all our diseases." In fact, it is reported that some university professors these days boast of being able speedily to eradicate from their pupils' thought all notions about God and religion. But is this either alarming or new? Two thousand years ago we find David saying, "wherefore should the heathen say, Where is their God?" But he concludes in another place, "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." Yes, certainly the carnal mind's most foolish and outrageous assertion is that there is a creation, but no creator; there is effect, but no cause; there is life, but no Principle: law, but no spiritual law. Mrs. Eddy, with flawless logic, asserts that causation is spiritual, and all effect, therefore, is in reality spiritual. It is interesting to find many of the great thinkers of the day proclaiming, as if the idea were original with them, that we live in a universe of thought, and that matter has really not the substantiality we have been attributing to it; whereas, Mrs. Eddy as far back as 1875 enunciated this truth, and through healings of sin, sickness, and all manner of discord proved it to be true. She writes in Science and Health (p. 277): "The realm of the real is Spirit, The unlikeness of Spirit is matter, and the opposite of the real is not divine,—it is a human concept. Matter is an error of statement. This error in the premise leads to errors in the conclusion in every statement into which it enters. Nothing we can say or believe regarding matter is immortal, for matter is temporal and is therefore a mortal phenomenon, a human concept, sometimes beautiful, always erroneous."

Materiality a Mistaken Concept

What a wonderful statement! What hope it unfolds for the sick and sorrowing and burdened. For if this material sense of things is shown, in its final analysis, to be mental, an error of statement, a lawless mental picture projected on the canvas of objectified thought, the possibility of fighting and controlling it through a higher law of Mind, or Spirit, becomes immediately apparent. Here someone may say: "But I have a disease that is in my body. I can see it and feel it. Do you mean to say that I don't see it or feel it?" No, Science does not say that, for the human mind most assuredly sees and feels that which it objectifies and makes real; but that which is seen and felt is a human concept, a mental picture, a mistaken sense. Suppose one has a lantern slide which depicts a burlesque or caricature of himself, and this slide is placed in a stereopticon machine, from whence it is thrown upon a canvas or screen. There is a picture to be sure; but is it a faithful or lawful likeness of the original? Just because one sees it, does it make the caricature real and true? How do you correct it? Is anything done to the screen upon which the picture is thrown? No, the process is very simple, involving only a substitution of a slide conveying the real likeness.

Tuning In on God's Law

Now, Christian Science is calling on stricken and fearing humanity to change its concepts,—its sad, limited, unhappy mental pictures,—not through human will-power, but through the reflection of divine law. And when consciousness is "tuned in" on the spiritual facts of being, and lifted above the din and discord of material sense, the law of God, of good, Mind, and Spirit, is given an opportunity to heal and bless and to annul that which has masqueraded as law.

God's Law Halts Injustice

Let us here consider a few examples of the operation in human affairs of this law of God, this "rule of perpetual harmony." A man who was the executor of a certain estate was being sued by some seemingly powerful interests for recovery of a large sum of money alleged by the plaintiffs to be due them. The action was an outrageous one, unjust and unwarranted, but the men responsible therefor were, in the eyes of the world, financially powerful and able to carry on a long and expensive legal battle, if need be, to win the day. The defendant in the suit was a young student of Christian Science, but seemed quite overwhelmed by the Goliath-like proportions of his enemies. One day, as he was going to the court, his wife, an earnest Scientist, said to him, "What are you thinking today?" He replied that there was only one thing to think, and that was that his enemies were bent upon his destruction. "Why," said the wife, "you are not reflecting God's law. God's law halts injustice, nullifies greed and hate, and opens the way for the operation of harmonious activity." The husband promised that he would strive for this spiritual view, and set forth with his hand in the Father's, praying for faith and courage. This passage from Scripture kept coming to him again and again, and he pondered it prayerfully: "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." This is not just a combination of happy words, he thought, but a statement of law —God's law of right activity. That afternoon, while at his attorney's office, who should enter but his so-called enemies offering to settle the matter out of court! Truly, as the Good Book says, "The word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword." The law of good, of divine justice, going forth into human consciousness had said, "Peace, be still!" to the storm of hate, greed, and injustice, and there was a great calm.

God's Law Applied to Unemployment

Again: a man who had been unable to find congenial or profitable work—in fact, to get any position at all—was awakened through Christian Science to the need of applying the law of good and Principle to the problem. Practically at every turn he was confronted with the argument that there were more applicants than jobs; that times were hard; no new men were being taken on, etc., etc. He returned to his wife, also a student of Christian Science, in desperation, saying: "It's no use trying any further. I simply cannot get a thing!" His use of the word "get" here arrested his wife's attention. "Isn't that your trouble," she said, "thinking only of getting something? Why not try the business of giving?" "What can I give?" returned the husband. "Well, the first thing is to want to give, to serve. If divine Mind, divine Love, is eternally giving to His creation, man's business must be to reflect this giving. Why don't you ask the heavenly Father to use you in His service; to let you give, by reflection, of His goodness to His children?" The husband promised that he would strive to think along this line. The following day, taking a bus down town he overheard a woman, evidently a stranger, asking some directions from the conductor. Seeing that she had a rather heavy piece of hand luggage, our friend asked if he might not be of service and escort her to her destination. The offer was gratefully accepted, and as they left the bus the woman said, "Is not this asking a great deal of a busy man?" The other laughingly replied that he was not busy; and that his wife had recommended that he try giving rather than getting today, and that this was his first opportunity to put this into practice. The woman then asked him the nature of his work. When he told her she exclaimed: "How remarkable! I have been looking for just such a man for months!" And this was the beginning of a wholesome and profitable business venture.

Law of Love Seen in Giving

Another instance of the operation of the law of good and Love was in the following case: A woman needing to rent one of her rooms placed an advertisement in a newspaper and then asked a practitioner for Christian Science treatment in the matter. Morning and evening for two weeks she would call up the practitioner and say fretfully: "I haven't rented the room yet! I must rent it, for I must get some money!" Finally, the Scientist said to her, "Will you be willing to think and talk less of getting money and dwell more on what you have to give?" "Give!" wailed the woman, "what have I to give?" "Why, a sense of home. Someone must need just such a home as you have to give; and someone must need the mothering and care that you could give. Let us know that divine Love, the infinite Giver, will open the way for you to give. This is the law of Love." The woman promised to pray along this line. Within a short time a young man appeared at her door, stating that he had had her advertisement in his pocket for two weeks but had only then felt the impulse to follow it up. When he saw the room and the woman and learned that she was a Christian Scientist, he exclaimed: "What an answer to prayer! I have just been knowing that my Father would lead me to a home with a Christian Scientist, who might be able to give me a mother's care!" Why had the woman not received her answer before? She had been radiocasting on the wavelength of fear, of getting, not giving; and consequently the law of Love was not given an opportunity to operate.

Jesus the Greatest Political Economist

More and more the thinkers of the time are recognizing that the day is past when men and nations can hope to succeed or even endure if their concept of life is selfishness, greed, and getting. More and more do we hear in business circles of service, and more and more do wise executives recognize that their employees are not serfs but coworkers in the great work of serving the brother man and humanity. The need of the world today is more right thinking along this line,—thinking according to Principle, thinking as Christ Jesus thought,—reflecting the law of universal love. The greatest political economist of all time was the Teacher of Nazareth. The world, therefore, need seek no further than his teachings for the ideal form of government or the solution of present-day problems. Questions of depression, overproduction, unemployment, greed, fear, gambling, misery, and so on, are handled in an understanding of God and man's relation to Him. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," is the inflexible rule of the great Teacher, and he straightway adds with the finality of one who knows, "All these things [supply, right relationships, harmonious activity] shall be added unto you." The Master did not condemn money, but rebuked the love of it and fear of lack of it. He never counseled the overthrow of law and order in the government of men and nations; he overthrew greed and hate and material, limited sense; he substituted a spirit of service for self-seeking and a sense of boundless supply for all of God's children. That his precepts are workable and adapted to the present-day world situation can be demonstrated by any sincere student of his teachings. At this very moment a business man can change his concept of business from a selfish seeking for material good to the understanding that all busy-ness is necessarily meeting the brother's need and operating to bless and help all connected therewith. In a word, business is the activity of universal good. This point gained, the employer of labor strives to realize that those under him are actually his coworkers. Their interests are his interests. He cannot prosper unless they prosper. He may expect obedience and coöperation from the subordinate only as he himself is governed by justice, love, and Principle.

The Present Great Upheaval

Over sixty years ago the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, discerning with marvelous prophetic eye the great upheaval and overturning which ever follows the coming of spiritual Truth to the human consciousness, wrote these significant words (Science and Health, p. 96): "On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace. The breaking up of material beliefs may seem to be famine and pestilence, want and woe, sin, sickness, and death, which assume new phases until their nothingness appears." Christian Scientists may well ponder the admonition which she gives to her followers at the bottom of this same page of the textbook. "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection." The business man who is a Christian Scientist will therefore realize that he has a double duty in these days, that not only of knowing the healing, redemptive Truth for himself and his affairs, but for the whole human family. He can recognize no times of depression. When such an argument confronts him, he must realize more than ever that man is the expression or reflection of his Maker, and that expression is ever the cure for depression. There can be no depression in connection with the Father's business, which eternally must be the expression of Himself, of Love and good and Truth and Principle.

Maintaining Law and Order

Let us daily, therefore, "maintain law and order," knowing that the law of God, and this law only, is eternally operating in human affairs. Let us remember that it is our privilege and duty to "cheerfully," not fearfully, "await," not despair of, the "certainty," not probability, "of ultimate perfection." Christian Science refuses to sanction the world-wide wail of the pessimist that civilization is doomed; with faith and spiritual inspiration he knows that the darkest hour precedes the dawn, and that ere long there will burst upon the human consciousness a recognition of good, of Principle, of brotherhood, the like of which the world has never seen.

The Law of God Applied to Sickness

"But how is one to apply this law of God to a case of sickness?" may be asked. One of the first lessons given by a wise mother to her child is that of manners. The carnal mind is natively ungrateful. Over and over again a mother may say to the babe just learning to talk, "Say thank you, dear." Finally, grudgingly may come the semblance of an expression of thanks; and without this early drilling the child might grow into a thankless selfish creature not far removed from the animal. When one takes his first steps in the understanding of Christian Science he must learn something of his "manners" toward God. How ungrateful, how thankless have mortals ever been toward their heavenly Father! Days go by with no expression of gratitude for rest, strength, and sustaining; for the ability to think, to enjoy, to laugh, to work; for the warmth of sunshine, for the song of birds—days with not one "Thank you, Father"! And then it is wondered why problems are not solved, health is not restored, and bounty not received from the ever-giving Love! Again, it is the question of a failure to "tune in" on the law of boundless good. A record of the healings that have been accomplished through Christian Science when thought has been opened to God's law through praise and thanksgiving would literally fill volumes.

Thank God, I Am Free

Can one always gain this sense of gratitude easily? Not always. Many times one must fight for one's joy as for one's health. An illustration of this may be found in the following incident: A Christian Scientist and her two small sons went to a summer resort where a ministerial conference was in session. A few days after their arrival one of the lads apparently developed a serious case of blood poisoning. It happened at the time when the newspapers of the country were filled with bulletins about a prominent personage similarly afflicted, and the mental atmosphere was charged with fear. When it became known at the resort that no medical aid was being resorted to and that this innocent child was being treated by Christian Science, the indignation of many of the guests knew no bounds. Finally, a committee of five ministers was organized to wait upon the mother and demand that the child have medical treatment. The mother listened to them politely, and then said: "I thank you for this visit, for I am sure it was prompted by your love for little children, and I know that you good men are devoting your lives to teaching people to draw close to God, and that God is a very present help in trouble. Now, I am in trouble and I have placed my child in my heavenly Father's tender care. Surely you have not come to tell me that God will fail me, have you?" One by one the ministers left, without a word; but the following day the mother noticed that several of the ministers' wives wanted to do some loving service for her. Ah, how quickly does love work! The mother called for Christian Science treatment for the child, but day after day the situation with the child seemed more grave. Finally, he asked to be taken to a Christian Science lecture, where the speaker dwelt at some length on the absolute necessity of gaining some measure of gratitude if one would experience the healing power of divine Love. On leaving, the lad said: "Mother, that's the trouble! We aren't grateful enough!" When they returned to their rooms the child demanded that they sing hymns. This they did for two days; and each night just before he dropped off to sleep the mother heard him saying over and over to himself: "Thank God, I am free! Thank God, I am free!" The third morning the mother was summoned speedily to his bedside. A marvelous thing had happened; as if a surgeon's knife had made an incision, a place had been opened from which the poisonous matter was pouring forth, and the lad was free and absolutely whole within an incredibly short space of time. Like Jehoshaphat of old, the Truth had made him to rejoice over his enemies and prove the actuality, the power, and presence of God's law of harmonious being.

The Law Applied to False Appetites

And how this understanding of man's real, spiritual sonship is carrying countless mortals through the maze of sin and sensuality and anchoring thought in the peaceful haven of spiritual sense! Christian Science shows mankind the sweetness, the desirability, the worthwhile-ness of the spiritual conception of being, as contrasted with the fleeting, uncertain, unsatisfying mesmerism of the carnal mind. Christian Science does not need to thunder, "Thou shalt not be a drunkard!" Rather will its gentle voice whisper to thought, "Man has no real satisfaction in false appetites: therefore your real selfhood is not craving drink, or tobacco, or so-called sensual pleasure. Your real selfhood, the image of the divine, is free, satisfied, harmonious now!" A man who confessed to attending many so-called "wild parties" made the statement recently that practically all of his friends who partook immoderately of liquor did so because they were so desperately unhappy. Another person, a newspaper reporter, having made the rounds of certain questionable night clubs, said, "How strange that one never hears genuine laughter there!" No, this is not strange, for care-free, innocent laughter, and real joy and satisfaction belong to the realm of spiritual sense, not to the carnal, fleshly mind. Christian Science, with infinite compassion and tenderness, bids mankind to turn from the husks of material lawlessness and sensualism, and find the joy and peace and genuine satisfaction which belong to man as a child of the King. It should be evident to all that there would be no difficulty in maintaining law and order in this land, if every citizen were a genuine Christian Scientist.

Overcoming of Death

Occasionally one hears the statement, "Christian Science without doubt is a beautiful religion, but some persons under this treatment have passed away, whereas under medicine or surgery they undoubtedly would have been healed." Such charge is as debatable as it is unjust. When one considers the number of cases intrusted to a Christian Science practitioner which have first been pronounced hopeless by the medical profession, the percentage of cures wrought through Christian Science is unusually high. A thousand persons may pass away under medical care; and yet rarely does one hear of a doctor being summoned before a coroner's jury to explain the decease of a patient. Mrs. Eddy writes in the textbook (p. 254): "During the sensual ages, absolute Christian Science may not be achieved prior to the change called death, for we have not the power to demonstrate what we do not understand. But the human self must be evangelized. This task God demands us to accept lovingly today, and to abandon so fast as practical the material, and to work out the spiritual which determines the outward and actual." The demonstration over the "last enemy" is therefore being made by hundreds and thousands of students of Christian Science in the proportion that they are learning, as the apostle says, to "die daily"; in other words, to abandon and reject daily some fetter or argument of materialism, and to see exemplified in consciousness some ray of the resurrection—the spiritualization of thinking.

Those Who Have Gone From Our Sight

Who would take from those Christian soldiers who have gone from our sight the joy and the strength of their trust in that Father who is Life Himself? Who would take from those seemingly left behind the comforting and sustaining which Christian Science has brought to them in the seeming valley of the shadow? Through the understanding of Christian Science mortals are truly learning that there is no death; that what seems to be death is but another phase of this Adam-dream of life in matter, and that in reality man's true consciousness is undying.

Jesus Abolished Death

So the Christian Scientist learning that God is infinite Life, and that man is the infinite expression of that Life, rejoices that the real man has never suffered defeat; and that if we steadfastly abide in the truth of being we shall be lifted above the sense of separation or heartache, and can begin to taste the peace which passes all understanding. Christians need to be reminded many times that their great Master, according to the Scripture, abolished death; and if he abolished it, it cannot longer exist for his followers. When confronted with the argument of the so-called "last enemy," therefore, a vigorous rejoicing that the Master has abolished death would go a great way toward banishing the terror and fear surrounding this experience. Every Christian Science practitioner can tell you of cases where people have been brought back seemingly from the brink of the grave, by the joyous recognition of God's glorious law of deathless life. If such mighty works are being done even when Christian Scientists are just taking their first footsteps in Christian healing, what glorious things may we look forward to with a broader and fuller understanding of divine Principle! How filled with gratitude should be our days that we are privileged to take part in this great demonstration of ushering in the kingdom of heaven on earth!

Conclusion

How we should rejoice dozens of times a day that the Science of Christianity is available here and now for the healing of humanity's wounds, sins, and diseases! What if the day does seem dark and the problems not solved speedily? When the smoke and the mists of the conflict lift we shall discern the strides that have been made, and realize that the battle was never a losing one. Omnipotence is on the side of him who takes his Father's hand, refuses to be mesmerized by the appearances of evil and discord, and strives to enforce God's glorious law of harmonious being. In many hotel rooms these days one finds little signs which may be placed, if desired, on the outside of one's door and thereby insure a freedom from intrusion. The sign reads simply, "Please do not disturb"! The student of Christian Science may well adopt this as a declaration to all forms of evil and refuse to be disturbed or dismayed by the many silly and outrageous suggestions which the carnal mind continually puts forth. If we seem to stumble and fall, let us not repine and go into condemnation. The misfortune is not so much to fall down as to stay down. Even while we seem to be down we can begin thanking God for the experience, declaring we are stronger because of it, and, like Jacob of old, refuse to let it pass from us until it has definitely blessed us. The heart that is filled with rejoicing and gratitude is reflecting the divine law, and consequently is not being reached or touched by error. And so the soldier who is thus "tuning in" on the saving law of Love may sing:

"We thank Thee and we bless Thee,
O Lord of all above,
That now Thy children know Thee
as everlasting Love;
And Love is not the author of discord, pain or fear—
O Love divine, we thank Thee that
good alone is here!

"We thank Thee, Father-Mother,
for wisdom, light and grace
That bid mankind to waken and
see Thee face to face.
We thank Thee, when in anguish
we turn from sense to Soul,
That we may hear Thee calling,
'Rejoice! For thou art whole!'"

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THE HOME FORUM

A Little Javanese Journey

BUITENZORG—it means *Without Care*. And so it has been, as far as we are concerned, with nothing to do but chase the little gray lizards from behind the pictures, and read the newspapers—most recent issue December, 1922—and watch the continual procession of clouds across Mount Salak. The early settlers who fled from the heat of Batavia to this cooler spot, at an elevation of eight hundred feet, named it with good reason, and so pleasant did it seem to them that they established their center of Government here.

The Governor's Palace is set in private grounds which adjoin the far-famed Botanical Gardens. It is a low, white, spreading building, situated so that it may see its reflection in a pool where lilies grow. The giant Victoria Regia, three feet wide, spread their heavy pads across the bosom of the lotus pond.

You come upon the Palace after a delightful experience. For when you enter the main gate of the Gardens, your eyes are uplifted a hundred feet to the over-reaching arch of that lane of kanari trees whose tall straight trunks, flecked with green and pink lichens, tower to leafy crowns that meet overhead like Gothic windows—with the Palace framed in the far distance. You walk in a long green tunnel, a cool tunnel where the sun only falls in little jagged pieces of light, and you think of the Middachter Allée and the Scheveningscheweg in Holland. Here, as there, you shrink to a physical insignificance and rise to a mental grandeur beyond mere size—What does it matter, except to the student, that these poems in trees are labeled with their tongue-twisting Latin names, and that the vines twining up their gnarled trunks are also correctly classified? The trees are beautiful, the vines are lace ornaments fastened to them by the golden arrows of the sun. That is enough.

The Tjiliwoeng meanders through the Gardens, and there are little bridges over it, and pools in secluded spots, and fountains and lily ponds; sweet-smelling trees, and trees with clusters of pink blossoms like mountain laurel, and trees with priceless necklaces of orchids hanging from them, and bamboo groves.

* * *

Next morning, on leaving Buitenzorg, we found that the right fork would take us to Soekaboemi—the *World's Delight*—but we had long ago decided to forgo its tantalizing name in favor of one equally musical; so we turned to the left to follow the trail to Sindanglaya. It was easy to make up a little melody to sing with it: Soekaboemi—Sindanglaya; Soekaboemi—Sindanglaya.

The exquisite foliage sprang in luxuriant greenness from either side of the road; the mountain sprang up to touch the clouds on the far horizon; the villages sprang to view in a jungle of palms. The road was under repair; men were cracking stones by hand and carrying them about in small flat baskets that necessitated endless trips. If they had had a rock crusher and a wagon—But time, what is time? A commodity, perhaps, but unsalable.

The road rises. We are in the mountains now, rounded by the sawahs. The terraced rice fields clamber in irregular little areas up the sloping mountainsides, to the very tops of the old, smoked-out volcanoes. The hills are jeweled with the waterfalls that slip from terrace to terrace, in a system of irrigation that manages to be extremely efficient and sightly at the same time. Men are plowing in the mud up to their knees, driving the patient water buffaloes which are sloshing, too, in deep contentment, in the rich black mud.

The terraces with their high, built-up edges and their beautiful curves, are harmonies in brown and green. There never was such green. The pale, poetic green of the newly-planted shoots, set out with wide spaces between in the water-filled field, is delicate and unreal; it reflects itself, in a still softer shade, in the mirroring water where the sky has fallen and the clouds are lost. The deeper, brighter green of the grown rice in solid, graceful phalanxes is like a soothing balm to the eyes. And the yellow of the harvest rice, waiting to be cut into sheaves of gold, catches the sun in a million shimmering blades. There is never just one stage of rice-growing; all stages are represented all the time—an endless proof of the goodness of the soil and the sun and the rain.

* * *

A new road has been cut through the hills, curving and steep. It is a story. Palms and fields—please turn; trees and huts—please turn; wild flowers, mountain walls, sun-dazzled green—to be continued in our next—And so, avidly following the unfolding tale, you come to the top of the mountain and, as in any good story, you find that the world has dropped away.

Poentjak Pass, they call it—and they have built a little uitzicht koeppel, a platform where you may stand and look out over what has gone before. Now there is nothing hidden and exciting; it all lies spread out before your eyes—hills and valleys and rice fields and the winding, tortuous way you have come. Three Chinese women stand in the little rotunda, in absolute silence, gazing into the distance. Is it possible that they have walked this far? They look so immaculate, so cool. But there is no other car anywhere near, so they must have come on foot. The poinsettias nod in lonely splendor; the sky swims in a noonday haze.

Not even the inexorable laws of nature have decreed that what goes up one way must come down the same way. So the other half of the adventure still lay down the twice-as-winding road on the other side of the mountain. But only a thousand feet down; for then we came to Sindanglaya.

The brown and white hotel, crowning a little hill, is somewhat Alpine in appearance. Great open verandas run around the two-story building on all four sides, with open stairways at the corners; and, as usual, each room has its own section of the veranda bounded by partitions. Below the main house cluster the various pavilions; beyond them are astounding fern trees waving in the cool air. The air is so pure and fresh, so clean and sun-drenched; the linen smells perfumed with ozone; the quiet is sleep-provoking; the wide bed is inviting.

In the late afternoon we walked down the road to see what we could discover. We found a gemlike lake, apparently once a river bed, where a woman was bathing her child and a man was washing his ponies. We found a native photographer's hut, where we alternated between astonishment at the strange images he had managed to make of those natives who had sat for him, and equal astonishment at the lovely views he had taken of the surrounding scenery. And then, still farther down the road, we found the Bloemisterij, the florists' gardens that need not one solitary hothouse to force the rare and exotic blooms. The gardens stretched for acres in neatly hilled rows of dahlias and asters, carnations and gladioli, chrysanthemums and lilies, all jumbled together without regard to season. A native girl, in swishing sarong, padded along the dry, crumbly earth as if she loved the feel of it between her toes; she watched us, with politely concealed amusement, as we negotiated the unexpected pools which either had to be waded through or jumped over. She cut us a dozen long-stemmed magenta carnations which we admired for their unusual color. The dusk was deepening into dark, and suddenly lightning forks ripped open the sky above us. But she shrugged her shoulders and smiled, indicating with great sangfroid her opinion that it would amount to nothing. And—as we ultimately found out—it amounted to just that.

Along the homeward stretch there was a stream of sados—carriages with the seats back to back—bearing natives to and from the little villages that cluster in all directions around the mountains. The drivers announced their coming with a great blowing of whistles and ting-a-linging of bells. We looked in every passing carriage for the bells, and found them at last under the drivers' feet, where, with an adept big toe, the more talented coachmen—and they all seem decidedly talented—can play a real arpeggio of musical sounds. Somehow the idea of ringing the bell with one's toe struck C—— as a splendid example of native cleverness, and she expatiated all the way back on what possibilities this held—for whom or what I have forgotten. Three natives, all in velvet fezes and sarongs and wooden slippers, passed us walking side by side, and one of them, to our surprise, spoke to us out of the gathering dusk. It was Amsah, our brown Javanese chauffeur. Gone the white duck trousers and tan lace shoes that he considers the proper outfit to wear when he is with the toean and his family. Now he is with his own. A. DE L

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The Entrance to the Middle Temple, London: From a Drawing by Hubert Williams

Romance in a Wood

At length the latter autumn passed; its fogs, its rains withdrew from England their mourning and their tears; its winds swept on to sigh over lands far away. Behind November came deep winter: clearness, stillness, frost-accompanying.

A calm day had settled into a crystalline evening. The world wore a North Pole colouring—all its lights and tints looked like the "reflets" of white, or violet, or pale green gems; the hills wore a lilac blue; the setting sun had purple in its red; the sky was ice, all silvered azure; when the stars rose they were of white crystal, not gold. Gray, or cerulean, or faint emerald hues—cool, pure, and transparent—tinged the mass of the landscape.

What is this by itself in a wood no longer green—no longer even russet, a wood neutral tint—this dark blue, moving object? Why, it is a schoolboy—a Briarfield Grammar School boy—who has left his companions, now trudging home by the high-road, and is seeking a certain tree with a certain mossy mound at its root, convenient as a seat. Why is he lingering here—the air is cold, and the time wears late. He sits down; what is he thinking about? Does he feel the chaste charm nature wears tonight? A pearl-white moon smiles through the green trees; does he care for her smile?

Impossible to say; for he is silent, and his countenance does not speak. As yet, it is no mirror to reflect sensation, but rather a mask to conceal it. This boy is a stripling of fifteen, slight, and tall of his years; in his face there is as little of amenity as of servility; his eye seems prepared to note any incipient attempt to control or overreach him, and the rest of his features indicate faculties alert for resistance. Wise ushers avoid unnecessary interference with that lad. To break him in by severity would be a useless attempt; to win him by flattery would be an effort worse than useless. He is best left alone. Time will educate, and experience train him.

Professedly, Martin Yorke (it is a young Yorke, of course) tramples on the name of poetry; talk sentiment to him, and you would be answered by sarcasm. Here he is, wandering alone, waiting duteously on nature, while she unfolds a page of stern, of silent, and of solemn poetry beneath his attentive gaze.

Being seated, he takes from his satchel a book—not the Latin grammar, but a contraband volume of fairy tales; there will be light enough yet for an hour to serve his keen young vision; besides, the moon waits on him, her beam, dim and vague as yet, fills the glade where he sits.

He reads; he is led into a solitary mountain region; all round him is rude and desolate, shapeless, and almost colourless. He hears bells tingle on the wind; forth-riding from the formless folds of the mist dawns on him the brightest vision; a green-robed lady, on a snow-white palfrey; he sees her dress, her gems, and her steed; she arrests him with some mysterious question; he is spell-bound, and must follow her into Fairyland. . . .

Hush!—shut the book; hide it in the satchel—Martin hears a tread. He listens: No—yes; once more the dead leaves, lightly crushed, rustle on the wood-path. Martin watches; the trees part, and a woman issues forth.

She is a lady dressed in dark silk, a veil covering her face. Martin never met a lady in this wood before, nor any female, save, now and then, a village-girl come to gather nuts. Tonight the apparition does not displease him. He observes, as she approaches, that she is neither old nor plain, but, on the contrary, very youthful; and, but that he now recognises her for one whom he has often wilfully pronounced ugly, he would deem that he discovered traits of beauty behind the thin gauze of that veil.

She passes him, and says nothing. He knew she would: all women are proud monkeys—and he knows no more conceited doll than that Caroline Helstone. The thought is hardly hatched in his mind, when the lady retraces those two steps she had got beyond him, and, raising her veil, reposes her glance on his face, while she softly asks:

"Are you one of Mr. Yorke's sons?"

No human evidence would ever have been able to persuade Martin Yorke that he blushed when thus addressed; yet blush he did, to the ears.

"I am," he said bluntly; and encouraged himself to wonder, superciliously, what would come next.

"You are Martin, I think?" was the observation that followed.

It could not have been more felicitous; it was a simple sentence, very artlessly, a little timidly, pronounced; but it chimed in harmony to the youth's nature. It stilled him like a note of music.—CHARLOTTE BRONTE, in "Shirley."

Thou Busy Sunny River

From thy far sources, 'mid mountains airily climbing,
Pass to the rich lowland, thou busy sunny river;
Murmuring once, dimpling, pellucid, limpid, abundant,
Deepening now, widening, swelling, a lordly river.
Through woodlands steering, with branches waving above thee,
Through the meadows sinuous, wandering irriguous;
Towns, hamlets leaving, towns by thee, bridges across thee,
Pass to palace garden, pass to cities populous.
Murmuring once, dimpling, 'mid woodlands wandering idly,
Now with mighty vessels loaded, a mighty river.
Pass to the great waters, though tides may seem to resist thee,
Tides to resist seeming, quickly will lend thee passage,
Pass to the dark waters that roaring wait to receive thee;
Pass them thou wilt not, thou busy sunny river.

—From "Poems," by ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

EIGHTEEN hundred years ago a vast meadow sloped down to the banks of a busy, bubbling stream—the Fleet. Eastward the first London rose, a seed blown from the Roman Empire and taking root in good soil. The red-tiled roofs came straggling down from London Bridge, to nestle together about Ludgate Circus, and grass was removed to make way for a double row of houses. This was Shoe Lane.

The Early Briton, the Roman, the Dane, the Saxon and the Norman in turn trod the soil of Fleet Street; and fifteen hundred years before a house rose beside Piccadilly men inhabited this old thoroughfare, destined to be made famous by a vast crowd of famous men.

Here, as a student of the Inner Temple, came Chaucer; here, too, came Ben Jonson, a frequenter of the old taverns; here came Shakespeare, acting his own comedies within the precincts; for two years Izaak Walton lived three doors west of Chancery Lane, while, hard by St. Bride's, Milton found a lodging. Here came Nell Gwynne, Dryden and Pepys, while Wren must frequently have been seen hurrying down the worn pavements. Charles Lamb lived and worked in the Temple; here traces may be found of Tennyson; while the "Cock" and the "Cheshire Cheese" housed, among the greatest names in literature, those of Dickens and Thackeray.

In the old days a rough bar and posts divided the Liberty of Westminster from that of the City of London. These were later substituted by a Gatehouse, the doors of which were closed at night in order that my Lord Mayor might safeguard his ancient domain. On ceremonial occasions, when the Sovereign wished to enter the city, he had formally to demand entry through the gates, which were thrown open by the Lord Mayor himself, who then surrendered the city sword. Today the site is marked by a monument, rising from the middle of the road and surmounted by a dragon.

A strange old place was Fleet Street in the seventeenth century. More noisy, if possible, than it is today. The timbered houses tilted forward and sideways over the pavements, and signs of every color and design creaked and moaned as they swung to and fro from the bulging walls. Coach and wagon wheels rumbled ceaselessly over the crazily cobbled road, and shopkeepers, standing before their roughly roofed penthouses, shouted their goods. "Come buy, gentles, what d'ye lack, what lack?" In the midst of the medley groups of roughs played football. Saddle horses, tethered to posts standing on the edge of the pavement, pawed the ground impatiently, while bill stickers, whistling at their job as these gentlemen are wont to do, decorated the remaining posts with programs of the playhouses.

Engrossing as the street itself is, the tangle of tiny courts and alleys that lie along its banks, approached by fascinating gateways, and hiding their faces like shy children from the passer-by, are more engrossing still. Eighteenth century Fleet Street was Dr. Samuel Johnson's London; but, living as he did for some years in his house in Gough Square, he came to know every brick, every nook and cranny of the old places that lay behind the thoroughfare.

"Sir," said he to a companion one day, "if you wish to have a just notion of the magnitude of this city, you must not be satisfied with seeing its great streets and squares, but must survey the innumerable little lanes and courts."

Hubert Williams has chosen a wet day on which to make his interesting etching, as witness umbrellas and the policeman's cape. Although dull days are not unknown to London, it does not always rain there. When the sun lights on the tower of St. Clements Danes, plays over the leaves of the trees outside the Law Courts, catches the prickly wings of the dragon, and, finding its way through the office windows, endeavors to dry the ink that flows like a river from the pens of many writers, there is no thoroughfare in the whole of the city to be compared with Fleet Street.

A Lively Bird

Though the three little bluebirds and I became intimately acquainted, only one was named. He was the smallest, the brightest-colored, and always the most alert of the three. I called him "Little Blue." He came to me most frequently, and I unconsciously gave him more attention than the other two. . . .

Sometimes, while I was writing, Little Blue made it too lively for me. Partly to divert him, I began keeping a covered tin box of crumbs on the table. Often, when he wanted something to eat, he hovered with beating wings just above the box until I opened it. On one occasion he found the box uncovered. Alighting on its edge, he bent forward and peered in, and then looked up at me. The box was empty. He wiped his bill on the edge a time or two and looked at me again. I pretended not to have noticed either him or the empty box. He then clutched the edge of the box in his claws and hammered the table vigorously with it.

One morning, while making merry on the table, he overturned a quart bottle of ink. It fell smash on the floor, and after it tumbled the tin crumb box. Little Blue, in happiest mood, looked down from the edge of the table, while I gathered up the pieces of the broken bottle. I saved a little of the ink, a scarce article in my part of the world, pouring this into the empty tin box until I could find something better. This gave Little Blue an idea!

Usually each morning the little birds had the opportunity for a bath. Watching the splashy enthusiasm of robins in the brook had suggested to me that the bluebirds might like to try it. They did. But on this particular morning they had not yet been given the opportunity, and Little Blue evidently thought it was time. Just as I returned with an empty bottle he squatted in the tin box and began splashing ink with his wings. I almost drowned him in the water bucket before putting him out in the sun to dry.—From "Bird Memories of the Rockies," by ENOS A. MILLS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Exaltation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE midst of economic trials of world-wide proportions the hearts of men cry out for deliverance, although with no very clear notion as to where deliverance may be found. Numerous governmental relief measures, the dole, and private charity help to mitigate in a degree certain distressing phases of the situation; but at best these are only palliatives, dealing with effects, not with causes. Mankind, through its own blindness to the true facts of being, has fallen into the ditch of resultant errors; and its great need is to get out of that ditch, to be restored to its rightful state of prosperity and well-being.

Any thinking person will readily admit that business conditions are essentially mental. Why, then, should not discord in business be overcome and corrected by spiritual means? Conditions being primarily mental, they must of necessity be individually accepted. Does not the cure lie, therefore, in healing the individual consciousness of its false, depressing beliefs? Christian Science answers these questions affirmatively, declaring that God is infinite divine Mind, the only Mind, and that man, made in His likeness, possesses and reflects this divine consciousness. Since God cannot be depressed, nor deprived of any of His infinite qualities, the real man cannot fail to express dominion and abundance.

In the familiar twenty-third Psalm a phase of human experience is likened to "the valley of the shadow of death," and in the Glossary to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 596) Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual definition of "valley," in part, as "depression." One who finds himself in a valley must strive to get out. So must it be in overcoming the individual belief of depression. There must be a lifting up of thought, an ascending into purer desires, a spiritual exaltation, wherein the human sense of depression is lost in the realization of man's inalienable oneness with God. In this blessed state one perceives the unreality of lack and limitation, sorrow and despair, for God lovingly fills every need. Do not the Scriptures declare, "Every valley shall be exalted"?

There is nothing mystical or illusory about this process; rather is it a most practical remedy, available to all, today, here and now. One can begin at once to lift his thought above that which is limiting, fearful, and distressing by turning to God, who is his Father and Mother, infinite Spirit, unquenchable Love, divine Mind. The Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, show the way. As one spiritualizes his thinking, he will prove the truth of these words from the beautiful Communion Hymn by Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 399; Poems, p. 75),

"'Tis the Spirit that makes pure,
That exalts thee, and will cure
All thy sorrow and sickness and sin."

One who enters and pursues this ascending path recognizes the fact that there are deep and tender lessons awaiting all with vision and patience to learn them. The entire verse of the Psalm above referred to reads, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me," showing that even in our direst afflictions God's protecting presence is ever at hand, correcting, disciplining, and comforting us. Again, the Psalmist sang, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help;" and so should mankind learn to rise above the tribulations of earthly experience into the pure atmosphere of Truth and Love.

The wise man has said, "Righteousness exalteth a nation;" and righteousness has been defined as right-mindedness. When a single individual has in this manner risen above depressing beliefs, he has become to that extent right-minded. So will it be with a nation, and finally with all the nations of the world. The results are sure; but the work must begin with and be carried on by individuals.

Centuries before the Christian era the prophet Habakkuk encountered conditions strikingly similar to the present times. With clear spiritual insight he detected and applied the remedy, and then left for our encouragement this record: "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." Thus the prophet proved for himself and for all mankind that depressing beliefs are overcome by spiritual exaltation.

Snow Prints

White tracery
Engraved on snow,
A partridge etched
Intaglio.

Patterns limned
As crystalline,
Mice-printed stars
In damascene.

Jeweled garland
Ivory chased,
Script portrayed
Where squirrels raced.

Hieroglyph,
Pearl-filigreed,
That blue-jay nicked
On crusted seed.

Silvery pricks
Of piercing tine,
Where chipmunks frisked
Beneath the pine.

The dappled trail
The rabbit makes,
In couplets carved
On drifting flakes.

The record traced
In winter wood,
Mute frescoes
On white solitude.

—JEANNETTE SLOCOMB EDWARDS, in *Muse & Mirror*.

The Browning Cottage at St. Aubin

The sun was getting low. If we carried out our intention of walking to St. Aubin and seeing Mr. Browning's cottage, we must start forthwith.

The path ran along the high cliff. Mr. Browning went before us, leading the way to "mine own hired house." Once more the whole scene comes before me: the seacoast far below our feet, the arid vegetation of the sandy way, the rank, yellow snap-dragons lining the paths. There was not much other color; the tones were delicate, half airy, half solid; the sea was in a vast circle around us; the waves were flowing into the scooped sandy bay of Luc-sur-Mer; the rocks of the Calvados were hidden behind the jutting promontories; here and there a rare poppy, like a godsend, shone up by chance. It took us half an hour's quick walk to reach the two little straight sentry-boxes standing on the cliffs against the sky, to which Mr. Browning pointed. He himself described this habitation in "Red Cotton Nightcap Country."

"That, just behind you, is mine own
hired house,
With right of pathway through the
field in front,
No prejudice to all its growth unsheaved
Of emerald Luzern bursting into
blue.
Be sure I keep the path that hugs
the wall
Of mornings, as I pad from door to
gate!
Yon yellow—what if not wild-mustard flower?
Of that, my naked sole makes lawful
prize,
Bruising the acrid aromatics out . . .
And lo, the wave protrudes a lip at
last,
And flecks my foot with froth, nor
tempts in vain."

We entered the Brownings' house. The sitting room door opened to the garden and the sea beyond—a fresh-swept bare floor, a table, three straw chairs, one book upon the table. Mr. Browning told us it was the only book he had with him. The bedrooms were as bare as the sitting room, but I remember a little dumb piano standing in a corner, on which he used to practice in the early morning. I heard Mr. Browning declaring they were perfectly satisfied with their little house.—From "Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, Browning," by ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE.

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Sibelius Symphony Album

* * *

Finnish Composer's No. 4 in A Minor, Interpreted by Stokowski, Excellent New Release

MONTHLY DISK MAKERS REVIEW

CREDIT should go to Victor for bringing out what is perhaps the first major recorded work of Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer. They thus lead even the Sibelius Society which is forming to put on wax a number of his serious works. This item, which is the most interesting album of the last month is the Symphony No. 4 in A Minor, by the Philadelphia Orchestra under the baton of Leopold Stokowski.

The work is in effect a symphonic fantasia with numerous themes none of which are developed. It is personal symphony of the composer who apparently expressed each idea as it came to him without regard for musical punctuation. The Philadelphia Orchestra gives the Fourth full credit in this excellent album.

AMERICAN RELEASES

Orchestral

Sibelius: Symphony No. 4 in A Minor, by Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski. Four 12-in. Victor records in album with explanatory folder. See review above.

Idomeneo-Ballet Music (Mozart), and **Andante for the Flute (Mozart),** Berlin State Opera Orchestra, conducted by Leo Blech. Victor 12-in. recorded in Europe. Two pieces in minuet form. The flute is caught to perfection in this excellent record.

Vocal

Wagner: Die Meistersinger-Quintet (Selig wie die Sonne Meines Glückes Nacht) (Act 3), Schumann, Meichior, Schorr, Parr and Williams, soloists, with the London Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, and **Euch macht ihr's leicht (Words, Light to You) (Act 3)** Friedrich School, baritone, and London Symphony Orchestra, Lawrence Collingwood, conductor.

Wagner: Siegfried (Excerpts from Acts 1 and 2), by Lauritz Melchior, tenor, Heinrich Tessmer, tenor, Friedrich School, baritone, and Eduard Habich, baritone, with the London Symphony Orchestra, Prof. Robert Heger, conductor. Excellent for the opera goer who wants to brush up on the third "Ring" opera. A libretto in both English and German accompanies the album. Six Victor 12-in. records.

L'Ariesiana-Lamento di Federico (Francesco Cilea), and Preee (A Prayer) (Tito Schipa) Tito Schipa, tenor, with organ and orchestra. An aria from the Italian version of Daudet's drama and one of Mr. Schipa's compositorial efforts are beautifully done by this capable Italian who has just scored with the Metropolitan. Victor 12-in. record.

Piano

Goyescas-La Maja y el Ruisenor (The Lover and the Nightingale) (Granados) and Mazurka in C Minor, Op. 56, No. 3 (Chopin), Arthur Rubinstein, pianist. Victor 12-in. record. A most significant label representing perhaps the greatest of the Spanish composer's piano works, said to have been inspired by Goya's tapestries and paintings and his influence in Madrid. That the piece shows Chopin influence may account for the coupling with the mazurka, which is well-known.

EUROPEAN RELEASES

Orchestral

Tchaikovsky: First Piano Concerto, played by Arthur Rubinstein and the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by John Barbirolli. Four H. M. V. records. Very good but no better than the recording with Solomon at the piano, done some time ago.

Tchaikovsky: "1812" Overture, by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Two H. M. V. records. A most satisfying rendition without the noisy blare of brass which often seems to be the correct thing to do.

Handel: Two Organ Concertos, by Herbert Dawson and the London Symphony Orchestra. H. M. V. 10-in. record. Bourree from the seventh concerto and a movement from "The Cuckoo and the Nightingale."

Suppe: Poet and Peasant Overture, by Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, Willem Mengelberg, conductor. Columbia record. Though Poet and Peasant is played so often and has already been well recorded no fault can be found with this disk. There is other good music, however, waiting for disks.

Wagner-Die Meistersinger-Prelude to Act III, by British Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor. Columbia record. A fine disk.

Children's Overture (Quilter). London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, conductor. Columbia record. A happy performance; the tunes start with "Boys and Girls Come Out to Play," and run through nine more nursery rhymes, ending with "Oranges and Lemons."

Wagner: Selection from "Lohengrin," New Berlin State Symphony Orchestra. Decca record. A fine choice and well played.

Symphony for Orchestra and Piano (Vincent d'Indy)—Played by the Lamoureux Orchestra of Paris, Albert Woolf, conductor. This is a very beautiful work. Decca-Polydor record. Quite out of the ordinary is this symphony for orchestra and piano (not for piano and orchestra be it noted), with Jean Marie Darre at the piano.

Strauss: "Emperor" Waltz, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Julius Pruwer, conductor. A fine dance disk.

"Liszt, Chopin and Mendelssohn," Alfredo Campoli's Orchestra. The title awakened hopes that were not realized, but the airs are played well enough. Decca record.

Piano

Brahms: Rhapsody in B Minor, Walter Rehberg, pianist. A very worth-while disk which may be classed as one of Brahms's best purely piano compositions. Some of his earlier compositions, though written for the piano, appear to have been orchestrally conceived. Decca 10-in record.

Vocal

Four Indian Love Lyrics (Amy Woodforde-Finden) Harold Williams, baritone. Well sung, indeed, but they have been recorded many times before. Two Columbia 10-in. records.

Gounod: Nazareth and The Palms, Norman Allin, bass, with organ and choir of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The solo voice is splendid and the record is most adequately produced. Worthy of a place in any music library. Columbia record.

Medley of Songs, sung by Sir Harry Lauder. Admirers of Sir Harry, as great before the microphone as on the stage, will be glad to have this medley in which he revives many old favorites. H. M. V. record.

Negro Spirituals, by Layton and Johnstone, Negro singers. Apparently almost anything these singers do is well thought out and perfectly done. Columbia record.

Soup Served Rich And Poor Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Soup will be served free to all of the 9000 children enrolled in Wayne County, according to an announcement made in Raleigh by Mr. A. B. Culbertson, county superintendent. By way of explanation, he said: "We do not believe in isolating underprivileged children. We believe it causes many to fall into a dependent attitude.

"So we propose, from now on," he said, "to serve rich and poor alike. We will do it economically. Children will bring in supplies and will be paid in soup. This will give the boys and girls a sense of individual responsibility."

"The plan, which is almost revolutionary in scope," Mr. Culbertson said, "means that there will be a great broadening of home economics work in the schools. It will take considerable cooking and managing to prepare enough soup for 9000 children. We may appoint student committees for various portions of the gigantic job which will mean duties somewhat like those that come in adult life and will give valuable training in social responsibilities."

Machine Absolved Of Lessening Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

ditions in 1920. Those 70,000 jobs were given to younger people.

"Admittedly, on a percentage basis, the number of persons engaged in production decreased from 69 per cent in 1870, to 60 per cent in 1920, and to 53 per cent in 1930. During this time the volume of goods produced increased. On the other hand, it took an ever increased percentage of our workers to market the goods. The percentage of the gainfully employed engaged in marketing increased from 10 per cent in 1870 to 20 per cent in 1930.

External Services Expand

"From 1870 to 1920 the percentage of the gainfully employed persons engaged in professional, clerical, and domestic pursuits remained fairly constant at from 20 to 23 per cent. However, from 1920 to 1930, this percentage increased to 27 per cent.

"This increase," Professor Converse said, "was caused by more people eating outside the home, by having more services such as laundry done outside the home, and by an increased demand for professional services such as are performed by chemists, engineers, social workers, teachers, authors, reporters, dentists, lawyers, etc."

He pointed out that the United States census reported 500,000 people working outside the home in 1930 who would be, under the same conditions, working at home in 1920.

"The percentage of the total population gainfully employed increased from 29.4 per cent in 1920 to 29.7 per cent in 1930. This increase was caused by an increase in the number of married women at work. There were 1,920,000 married women at work outside the home in 1920 and 3,071,000 in 1930.

"If the same percentage had been employed in 1930 as in 1920, there would have been 716,000 fewer at work. During the decade women took 860,000 jobs from men and 716,000 of these were taken by married women. In 1930 in Urbana areas almost one out of every six married women reported by the census as homemakers were gainfully employed.

"One obvious method of decreasing the unemployment of men would be to employ fewer women," Professor Converse said.

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CORAL GABLES, MIAMI, FLORIDA

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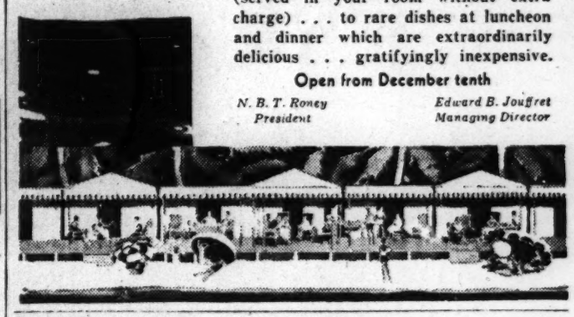

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"The Beauty Spot of the South"
Weekly Rates, $35 to $56 per person
American Plan—Steam Heat
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DO YOU KNOW YOU ARE ONLY $54.34 from Miami Beach!
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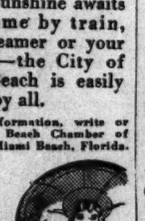
PHILA. $43.16
BALT. $40.05
WASH. $38.75



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And economies do not stop with the fare. You can spend a glorious vacation in this sub-tropical paradise at a very reasonable figure. Forget preconceived ideas about costs.

PRICES IN TUNE WITH THE TIMES

Not only rates at the finest hotels, but rentals on bungalows and cottages, completely equipped for light housekeeping, are all revised—DOWNWARD! Attractive tearoom type restaurants nearby serve delicious food at economical prices. Wide range of apartments available. Just the type and price you desire, small or large, modest or luxurious, all completely equipped, renting from $200 to $2500 for the season.

All outdoor sports under ideal conditions. A life of Joy and Happiness in the golden Florida sunshine awaits you. Come by train, plane, steamer or your own car—the City of Miami Beach is easily reached by all.

For full information, write or wire Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, Miami Beach, Florida.

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. . . in his own original way . . . and that means bright, happy days at the Floridian this season . . . with service that "clicks" . . . food as you like it . . . rooms as neat as a pin . . . all at costs that'll make you smile . . . and how's this? . . . aerocar transportation to any part of the Beach, on a 30-minute schedule . . . and full privileges of the ritzy Roman Pools and private beach for Floridian guests without cost.

European Plan starting at $3 daily
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Special rates by week, month or season
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The MIRAMAR HOTEL management offers to the discriminating Florida visitor or resident, a cultured hotel home where families, as well as men or women who live alone, find an atmosphere that bespeaks true refinement, harmony and the opportunity for cultural and recreational occupation.

Our plan covers not only hotel conveniences, but also facilities and services that make living here economical as well as desirable.

Quiet, beautiful residential section; facing Bay Biscayne; near Christian Science church; convenient to stores and downtown area.

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Directly on the Ocean

Clyde Court Apartments
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73 Beautiful Apartments—Fireproof with all modern conveniences
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A modern, quiet family hotel overlooking Biscayne Bay. Two blocks from center of theatre and shopping district. Moderate rates.

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One of the smaller hotels—centrally located, with modern comforts, conveniences, and service. Steam heat.
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The ANGLERS HOTEL
Two short blocks from the ocean, in the center of Miami Beach activities, you'll find the Anglers a delightful winter home. All outside rooms, each with tub and shower, unusual furnishings, all modern conveniences. Rates gladly quoted.
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Directly on the Ocean with Private Beach.
Apartments that appeal to the discriminating; sun bathing facilities; heated.
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Modern—Fireproof—550 Rooms
LEONARD K. THOMSON, Mgr.

165 ROOMS 165 BATHS
Robert Clay Hotel
In Historic Ft. Dallas Park, Miami
Downtown—Modern Comforts—Steam Heat—Low Seasonal Rates.
JAMES J. HELM, Mgr.

MIAMI HONORED BY U.S. ARMY AT AVIATION MEET

Bombing Plane Named After the Florida City With Ceremonies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 6—Under sunny tropical sky the fifth annual all-American air races were resumed today in the three-day meet, which opened here yesterday with nearly 100 racing planes from distant points held north of Jacksonville by dense fog.

The army, navy and marine planes held the center of attraction throughout the afternoon. The largest group of military planes ever seen in the South filled the north and south end of the field and others were continually arriving.

Maj. H. A. Dargue, with a squadron of 27 bombing planes from Langley Field, furnished one of the big spectacles of the day with the entire fleet giving beautiful demonstrations of formation flying. Capt. Sandy Sanders and six marines from Quantico gave breath-taking exhibitions of stunt flying in military formation, using a new type of Boeing plane which is very small and has a speed of over 200 miles an hour.

Miami Is Honored

In recognition of Miami's efforts to advance aviation, one of the new type of army bombing planes, capable of carrying a ton of bombs at a speed of more than 200 miles an hour, was christened at the field the "City of Miami." Mr. R. V. Waters, president of the Miami Airport Association, officiated at the ceremonies and introduced prominent visitors and army officers. Miss Ellen Knight was the sponsor.

Parachute jumping and dead stick landings occupied the time between these spectacular events. W. H. C. Seward in a bird plane won the latter event, setting down his ship within 2 feet 6 inches of the mark.

In the 250-horsepower open cockpit race, Douglas Davis of Georgia came in first, flying a Travelaire plane at 139.71 m. p. h.; Mr. Arthur Davis of Orlando, Fla., won second place at 124.65 m. p. h.

The United States Navy dirigible Akron, which arrived Wednesday and tied up at the new naval mooring mast at Opalocka, brought Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, to the air meet. The great ship attracted throngs of sight-seers throughout the day.

Big Airplane Travel

The largest migration in the history of air travel in this region occurred during the recent holiday period when 100 passengers flew on the regular planes serving the three sister ports, Miami, Havana and Nassau, between Dec. 25 and Jan. 8. "Double headers" were necessary for several days, and a "triple header" on Dec. 31 was run when a Clipper ship and two Commodore flying boats carried 66 persons to Havana, with others on the waiting list.

A 30 per cent reduction in passenger rates between Miami and Havana and Miami and Nassau became effective Jan. 1. According to Mr. H. C. Dobbs Jr., division traffic manager of the Pan-American Airways System, the tremendous year-round increase in the volume of air traffic enables the company to give the public the advantage of reduced rates. The new round-trip rate from Miami to either Havana or Nassau is $35.

"Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti—all available from Miami between breakfast and dinner—will also be reached by air travelers at substantially reduced rates," declared Mr. Dobbs. For example, one may now make the round trip to the amazing Mayan country in Yucatan for only $158.60. Jamaica can be visited in a day's travel each way for a total fare of $135.

"Rates to various ports of the Caribbean district and to Central and South America have also been adjusted in accordance with the increased air traffic."

Miami Sponsors Pan-American Radio Lectures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Seeking to establish closer relations between the countries of the western hemisphere, the University of Miami, the southernmost institution of higher learning in the United States, has begun a series of educational radiocasts intended to reach Latin America over the new short-wave radio station W4XB located in Miami. This is believed to be the first attempt of an American university to present educational work by means of short-wave radiocasting.

The University of Miami, located at the southern tip of the Florida peninsula, has been a consistent leader in the field of Pan-American affairs. This winter it will present a Pan-American Winter Institute under the direction of Dr. Victor Andres Belunde, Peruvian statesman, educator, historian and lecturer, and head of the Latin-American department of the university. Among other prominent lecturers who will be heard is Dr. Clarence Henry Haring, professor of Latin-American history and economics at Harvard University.

The university's Latin-American radiocasts are given every Friday at 5:30 p. m., E. S. T., in both English and Spanish. The speakers are distinguished members of the university faculty, and the talks are intended to open for discussion current problems of diplomatic, trade and cultural relations between North and South America, thus bringing about better understanding.

Economic Relations

The first talk in the series was given by Dr. John Thom Holdsworth, dean of the school of business administration, who spoke on "Economic Relations Among the Americas." Dr. Holdsworth brought out that this subject is of fundamental importance to all the countries of the hemisphere, which although differing greatly in development, political and economic stability, speech and culture, still have mutual and interdependent connections and relations through the channels of trade.

"In 1928," said Dr. Holdsworth, "Latin America ranked second, after Europe, as a market for American exports, and third as a supplier of our imports. In that year our trade with Latin America constituted almost one-fifth of our total foreign commerce, and amounted to nearly $2,000,000,000. Adding to this our extensive investments in Latin America, now estimated at over $5,000,000,000, the significance of our economic relationships becomes apparent. Even in 1931, when the money values of all commodities were reduced by a third and a half, South America bought nearly a half billion dollars of goods from us and sold us over $700,000,000 of its products.

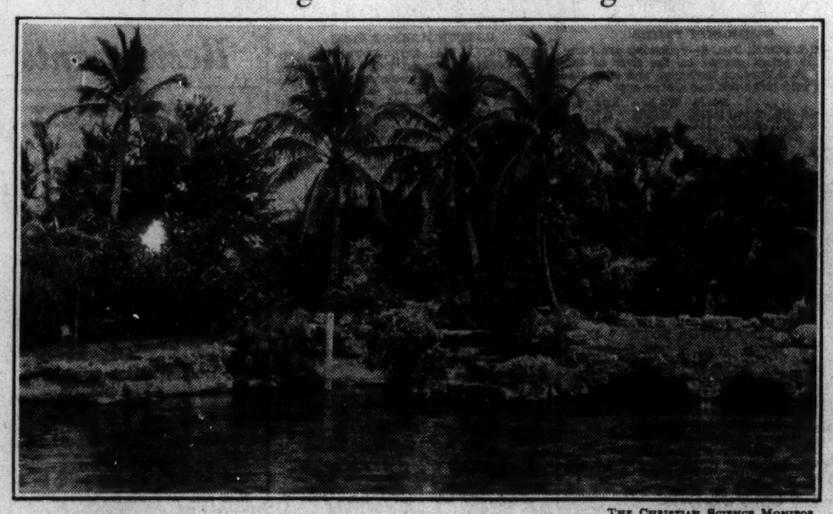
Complementary Commerce

"This situation rests primarily upon the non-competitive and complementary nature of the products of the parts of the hemisphere. Latin America requires our manufactured products and we require its raw materials. This natural mutuality of trade, quickened as a result of war disturbances, has been encouraged and helped by the development of transportation and communication services, thus facilitating trade, travel and social and cultural relationships."

In speaking of the tariff barriers which have brought about unfortunate misunderstandings on both sides, Dr. Holdsworth said that "students of the situation realize that the cause of whatever friction may have developed reaches down into basic economic conditions in Latin-American countries.

"Exports have had their tax-paying ability so curtailed that about the only means of correcting the balance of trade and replenishing empty governmental treasures has been the tariff. In many instances their so-called 'retaliatory' tariffs have been the last desperate measures to provide public revenue rather than to exhibit resentment toward other countries."

Modernizing the 'Old Swimming Hole'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOOKING ACROSS VENETIAN POOL FROM CASINO AT CORAL GABLES, FLA.

Ancient Venetian Palace and Pool Copied in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Boys who splash in the old swimming holes of New England during the summer, if they happen to travel in winter to this part of south Florida will find the "hole" transformed into a spot that has the appearance of having been picked out of a fairy tale. Here is the old palace, towers, court yards, tiny bridges leading to islands, exotic trees and flowers surrounding the large irregularly shaped pool where turquoise waters fall from jagged rocks to cool depths.

Venetian Pool, as it is called, has the atmosphere of the old world. But as a matter of fact, it is rather new, although due to clever copying of Venetian architecture, even to cracks in the walls, and to the rapid growth of everything in the tropics, one would judge many years had passed to its credit.

When Coral Gables was laid out as an exclusive residential suburb of Miami, lovers of aquatic sports bemoaned the fact that the ocean was not at the front door. But such a trifle was not to stand in the way of the residents' enjoying swimming near home. An old rock pit in one section of the town was an abomination. Why not change it into a swimming pool? Not content with a mere utilitarian bathing place, the architects planned something rather unique, copied the casino after a Venetian palace and carried out the Italian idea in every detail of the surroundings as far as possible. The result has proved one of the "sights" of the Miami area. The Venetian Pool is municipally owned and operated and is one point around which many interesting events center.

STOCKS MOVE TO A LITTLE HIGHER BASIS

Rail Issues Lead Trading As Market Re nes Its Advance

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The stock market resumed its advance today, with leadership shifted to the recently laggard rails.

Many issues advanced 1 to nearly 3 points, reaching their best prices late in the session. The late tone was firm.

Transfers aggregated 1,100,000 shares. Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Allied Chemical rose 2, and Norfolk & Western nearly 3 points, while shares up a point or more included Pennsylvania, New York Central, Southern Pacific, American Can, American Telephone and others.

Business on Even Keel

The unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation, which will be made public next Tuesday, was expected in well-informed quarters to show little change from last month's figures.

The week-end trade reviews were in agreement that business is holding the gains recorded after the Christmas holidays. Dun's observed a cheerier tone, and Bradstreet's remarked that "business seems to be relieved that 1932 has become history. . . . Everyone seems to feel that 1932 has been the worst phase of the battle against economic adversity."

Bankers continue to watch closely all governmental efforts now being made in the direction of balancing the federal budget.

Rail Bonds Rally

After early irregularity, rail liens rallied a point or more in late trading today and most other bond market classifications displayed a steady to firm tone.

United States Government and highest grade corporate issues edged up to around their top prices for the last year. The foreign section was reactionary.

Trade Reviews Say Confidence Is Increasing

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The first week in the new year brought no change in the general complexion of business and trade, but confidence is manifested in many quarters that 1933 will record a substantial recovery from the depression, the weekly trade reviews said today.

"Business seems to be relieved," asserted Bradstreet's, "that 1932 has become history; with the exception of those who feel that the old order is doomed entirely, everyone seems to feel that 1932 has seen the worst phase of the battle against economic adversity.

"Commodity prices, in spite of the sharp decline during the last weeks of the old year, are still above the lows of the year. The drop in the last year was 15.9 per cent compared with 21 per cent in each of the preceding years.

"The combined index of business shows a similar growing resistance with the passing year of depression. Failures have shown a much better record at the end of the year than they did for the previous year. Among other series that hold their own over the low point of the year are car loadings, automobile production, cotton consumption, bituminous coal production, bond prices, gold stocks and bank deposits."

Dun's said: "Resumption of business following the year-end recession is gaining momentum. In some directions it is the impression that moderate progress will be in evidence during the first quarter, with a more definite forward movement toward the close of the period."

GENERAL ADVANCE IN GRAIN VALUES

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Almost 2 cents a bushel jump in quotations on May wheat contracts resulted today largely from speculative purchases to anticipate expected price fixing by Congress.

An amendment to the proposed domestic agricultural allotment bill before the lower House of Congress would have farmers receive the difference between the market price and an arbitrary price of 75 cents paid them at the end of the current crop year for wheat still in their hands. The wheat trade gave little attention to news other than regarding developments at Washington.

Wheat closed strong, 1⅜-1⅞ above yesterday's finish, corn ⅝-¾ up, oats ⅜-⅞, advanced, and provisions showing 5 to 7c gain.

High Operations By Food Company

THERE are some companies which find it possible to make steadfast progress even during years of acute business recession. Among these is the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich., which operated night and day throughout practically all of 1932, with employment at the highest peak ever recorded. The company ascribes its success in large part to an aggressive merchandising and advertising effort on a nation-wide scale, its expenditures on advertising being the largest in the company's history.

The company plans to continue its activities on a similar level and on as broad a scope in 1933. For two years Kellogg Company has operated on a schedule of four shifts a day of six hours each, changing from three shifts a day of eight hours on Dec. 1, 1930. More than 400 permanent new jobs were created, and hourly wage rates were increased to make purchasing power equal the 1928 level.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan.6	Jan.5
			—A—						
9⅛	1⅝		Adams Express	1200	8¾	8		8¾	8½
15	9		Addressograph	100	10	10		10	9⅞
4½	1¼		Advance Rumely	100	2½	2½		2½	2½
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9¼	9¼		9¼	9¼
62½	30¾	.3	Air Reduction	100	54¼	54¼		54¼	54¼
16⅝	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3100	63½	61		62½	61
25⅝	25⅝		Alleghany & W pf	3400	12	12		12⅜	13½
3⅝	⅜		Allegheny Corp	100	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	2⅝
8¾	3¼		Allegheny pf	2100	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	3⅜
4	¾		Allegheny pf ww xxx	700	2¾	2¾		2¾	3
88½	43½	.61	Alleghany pf xw	300	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	3
119½	98¼	7	Allied Chem	9100	118½	117		118	116
138⅝	4		Allied Chem pf	100	118½	118½		118½	118½
22¾	13	2	Allis Chalmers	1400	8	7¾		7¾	7¾
13½	3½		Amerada	400	21¾	20¾		21¼	21
73⅛	4		Am Ag Ch Del	1200	10½	9¾		10¼	9¾
72½	29¾		Am Bank Note	400	11¾	11¾		11¾	10⅞
129	93½	7	Am Can	12100	80	78¾		80	78¾
17	3⅛		Am Car pf	400	123½	123½		123½	123½
27	11		Am Car & Fdry	1100	7¼	7¼		7¼	7¼
18⅝	2	¾	Am Com Alcohol	2100	22	21		21⅝	22
15	3		Am European	400	10⅜	9¾		9⅞	9½
33	3⅝		Am & For Pow	1900	7½	7¼		7⅜	7
38½	5		Am & For Pow pf	400	10½	10		10⅛	9
21⅜	2¾		Am & For Pow 6	400	12	11¾		11⅞	11¾
21⅞	4		Am & For Pw 3pf	1100	8¼	8		8¼	8
12	2½		Am Ice	1100	5	4¾		5	4¾
15¼	3⅝		Am International	1100	5⅛	4⅝		5	4⅝
49	17⅝		Am Locomotive	1100	8	7¾		8	7¾
9¼	1½		Am Loco pf	100	21	21		21	21
32	6½		Am Metal	400	4¼	4		4⅛	3⅞
58	16¼	1.60	Am Metal 6%	100	17½	16½		17	16
19½	3		Am P&L 6% pf	400	23⅜	23		23⅜	22¼
43¾	10	2½	Am P&L & P pf	3100	8¾	8¼		8¼	8
13¼	3½		Am Radiator	700	20½	19¼		20⅛	19
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	2400	7¾	7¼		7¼	7¼
37¼	5¼		Am Smelt & Ref	1200	9⅝	8½		9⅜	9
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	3100	13⅞	13½		13⅝	13½
55	15		Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	33¼	32¾		33¼	33½
6⅛	⅜		Am Steel Fdries	100	24½	24½		24½	23½
38¾	20	2½	Am Stores	1100	7	6⅞		7	6⅞
137⅝	24¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	32½	32		32	32
25	4		Am Type Fndrs	15100	108¼	107¼		107½	107¼
70	10¼		Am Type F pf	10	11⅝	11⅝		11⅝	11⅝
34½	11	1	Am W'k'sE	1400	19	18½		19	18½
21	11	2	*Am WW&E ct	100	18½	18½		18½	18½
79	50	1	Am Wat Ipf	400	55	53		55	55
10	1⅝		Am Woolen	500	4⅞	4½		4⅞	4½
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	1100	36⅝	35½		36⅛	35½
8¾	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2¾	2¾		2¾	2¾
19¼	3		Anaconda Cop	3100	8¾	7⅞		8¾	8
14⅜	2		Anaconda Wire	400	4½	4½		4½	
17½	5¼	.60	Anchor Cap	1200	9¾	9¼		9¾	8
15½	7		Archer Daniels	100	11⅜	11⅜		11⅜	
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	700	46	42½		45½	42
2	2⅜		Armour Ill A	1100	1⅜	1⅜		1⅜	1⅜
15⅜	3½		Armour Ill B	400	1¼	1		1	1
11	3		Armour Ill pf	1100	10½	9¼		10½	9½
94	17⅝		Asso Dry Goods	400	4¾	4½		4½	
86	35	5	Atchison T&SF	11100	43⅞	41⅞		43¾	41⅞
44	9¾		Atchison pf	1100	90¼	88¾		90	88¾
12¼	½		Atl Coast Line	1100	22	19¼		21¾	19¼
21⅞	8¾	1	Atl Gulf & WI	100	½	½		½	
25½	7½		Atl Refining	1100	17¼	16⅞		16⅞	17
79½	45¾	6	Atlas Powder	1100	10½	10⅜		10½	
151¾	28¼	4§	Atlas Powder pf	100	62	62		62	61¾
8⅞	1½		Auburn Auto	7100	55½	53		53⅜	53¾
			Aviation Corp Del	2700	7¾	7		7½	7
			—B—						
12	2		Baldwin Loco	700	5⅜	5¼		5¼	5⅛
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	10	12½	11⅞		12⅛	12⅛
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2200	9¾	9		9⅜	9½
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	400	12¾	11½		11⅝	11⅜
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21⅜	21¼		21½	20
7	2⅜		Barnsdall A	1400	4	3⅝		4	4
43½	10½		Beatrice Cream	400	11¼	11		11¼	11
95	62¼	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	62½	62½		62½	
45¾	29⅛	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	46½	46½		46½	45
83¼	2⅜		Belding Hem	100	4½	4½		4½	
62⅜	57¾	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	65⅜	65⅜		65⅜	65½
18⅜	4½		Bendix Aviation	2700	11¼	10⅝		11	10⅝
24⅜	5⅜		Best & Co	100	10½	10½		10½	10½
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	3100	16	15⅝		15⅝	15½
74	6¼		Beth Steel pf	1400	32½	32		32½	31⅝
10	3⅜		Blaw Knox	200	5¾	5¼		5¼	
42½	24¼	21	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	13⅞	13¾		13⅞	13½
14½	3⅞		Borden	2100	25⅛	24¾		25	24¾
11¼	2⅜		Borg Warner	700	9¼	9		9	9
50¼	11⅛		Briggs Mfg	1400	5	4¾		5	
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn Man T	3400	27¼	26½		27⅛	26½
89½	46	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1100	72¼	71½		72¼	
36	23	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	80¾	80		80¾	80
10½	2½		Brown Shoe	1100	33	33		33	
4½	⅝		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3½	3½		3½	
6	1		Budd Wheel	100	3¼	3¼		3½	
13¼	6¼	.40	Burns Bros pf	10	1¾	1¾		1¾	1¾
23	7		Burroughs Add	1100	8	7⅞		8	7⅞
85	12¼	7	Bush Term deb	30	8¾	8		8⅜	7⅞
24½	7		Bush T Bldgs pf	22	20	20		20	23½
			Byers	1700	14⅛	13⅝		14⅛	14
			—C—						
19	4¼		Calif Packing	1100	10¼	9½		10¼	9½
7⅞	1½		Calumet & Hecla	1100	2⅝	2¾		2⅞	3
16	6	1	Canada Dry	200	9½	9½		9½	
20⅞	7¼		Canadian Pacific	3400	14⅝	14⅛		14⅝	14¼
75	30	7	Cane Thresh	17100	46¾	44½		45⅝	44½
15	4⅝	.50	Case Thresh pf	40	55	53½		55	54½
20½	7⅜	1½	Caterpillar Trac	1200	7¾	7¾		7¾	7¾
15½	3½		Central Aguirre	100	14½	14½		14½	
30⅛	16½		Cerro de Pasco	1100	7¾	7½		7¾	7½
20¾	4⅜	.2	Checker Cab Mfg	400	18⅜	18		18⅜	17
31½	9¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1400	16¾	15½		15½	15½
5⅜	1¼		Chi & Ohio	7100	2⅛	2¼		2⅛	2
15½	2½		Chi & Gt West	100	2	2		2	
8½	3¼		Chi & Gt W pf	1400	2½	2½		2½	
19¼	1⅞		Chi Mil & St P	1400	2	1¾		2	1¾
14½	2		Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	3½	2¾		3	2¾
6⅜	1		Chi & N'west pf	1400	7½	7		7⅜	7
12¼	2¼		Chi Pneu Tool	700	3⅜	3		3⅜	3
16⅜	2		Chi Pneu T pf	1100	7⅞	6¾		7⅛	6¾
24½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	1130	4¾	4¾		4¾	4¾
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 6%	100	6	6		6	6
14	6	2	Chi Yellow Cab	1100	7½	6¾		7½	6½
8	1½		Childs Company	20	7½	7½		7½	
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	200	33½	33		33½	32
15000	17¼		City Stores	1100	16¾	16¾		17	16¾
31½	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	½	½		½	½
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	900	13¼	12		12½	11
14⅞	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	80	80		80	80
21	4½	1	Colo & So 1pf	100	6¾	6¾		6¾	6½
14⅞	4¼		Columbia Gas	10	15⅞	15⅝		15⅞	15⅝
41⅞	13½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	12900	17½	16⅞		17⅜	16
75	40	6½	Comm Credit	300	10⅞	10¼		10⅜	10
28	11¾	3	Comm Cred ipf	200	51	51		51	50
27⅞	10⅝	3	Comm Cred A	20	74¾	74¾		74½	72¾
101	88	6½	Comm Inv Tr	200	24	24		24	24
82	55½	6	Comm I Tr 6½ cv	500	23⅜	20		20⅜	19⅝
13⅜	3½	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	20	105	105		105	105
5¼	1⅝		Comm Solvents	6500	11½	10⅞		11	11
18½	27⅜	6	Comwith & So	40	2¾	2¾		2¾	2½
12¼	6½	.60	Comwith & S 6pf	100	45	44½		45	44
58	1		Congoleum Nairn	200	8¼	8¼		8¼	8
11¾	2¾		Consol Film Ind	2900	3	3		3	2¾
68¾	20½	4	Consol Film I pf	2200	9½	7½		8¾	8¼
90⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas	7800	62⅜	62¾		62¾	60⅝
10⅞	4	½	Consol Gas pf	200	98⅛	98		98	98⅛
9	4		Consol Laundries	500	5¼	4¾		5	5
1⅝	⅛		Consol Oil	1200	5½	5⅜		5⅜	5⅜
8	2⅛		Consol Textile	100	½	½		½	½
1⅜	⅛		Cont Baking A	200	4½	4½		4½	4½
47¾	24¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	9	9		9	9
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	200	38½	38		38⅜	38
24¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	7100	41⅝	40¾		40¾	41⅜
3⅝	⅝		Cont Motors	100	16⅝	16½		16½	16½
55⅜	24⅛	3	Cont Oil	500	2⅝	2½		2⅝	2⅝
7⅜	1½		Corn Products	300	6¼	6¼		6¼	6
76½	13½	2½	Cotty	5200	58⅝	55		55½	54¼
7¼	2¼		Cream of Wheat	500	4	3⅞		4	3¾
30½	17⅜	2.70	Crosley Radio	500	26	25⅜		26	25¾
3	⅛		Crown Cork & S	200	3½	2⅝		3½	2⅝
23½	6		Crown Cork pf	100	18	18		18	18
47⅞	14		Crown Zellerbach	200	27	27		27	27
3½	½		Crucible Steel	100	13⅜	13⅜		13⅜	
20	2½		Crucible Steel pf	200	14⅞	14⅞		14⅞	14⅝
31	½		Cuba Co	60	21	20¾		20⅞	20
86	39¾	7	Cuba Ry pf	200	⅞	⅞		⅞	
3¼	⅞		Curtis Publishing	10	2½	2½		2½	
43¾	11½		Curtis Pub pf	200	11¾	11½		11¾	11⅝
90	60¼	7	Curtiss-Wright	10000	2½	2¼		2¼	
12	3½		Curtiss-Wright A	1000	3¾	3½		3¾	3¼
			Cutler Hammer	200	4¼	4¼		4¼	
			—D—						
9¼	1		Davison Chem	100	4¼	4¼		4	4
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	8½	8		8	
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	300	55	52½		55	51½
45⅝	8½		Del Lack & W	8100	28	27¼		28	26
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	300	71	70		70	71½
16¾	7		Devoe & Ray A	400	13	12½		13	
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	500	19	18½		19	
26¾	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	26¾	26¾		26¾	
12⅞	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	100	12⅝	12⅝		12⅝	12⅞
18⅜	9	.75	Douglas A	800	12	11½		12	11½
12½	1⅝		Dresser B	100	2¾	2¾		2¾	
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	13000	39½	38¾		39	38⅝
105½	80¾	6	du Pont deb	600	105¼	105		105	
			—E—						
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	2000	57½	56¾		56¾	56¼
9⅞	3		Easton Axle & Sp	500	5⅝	5⅜		5⅝	5⅜
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	600	20½	19½		19⅞	19⅝
100¼	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	86½	86½		86½	88
21	11	2	Elec Boat	200	1½	1¼		1¼	
16	2⅜		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¾	1¾		1¾	1¾
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	2900	7	6¾		7	6¾
55½	8⅞	2	Elec Pow & Lt pf	300	17½	17½		17½	17½
51⅝	12⅝	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	17⅝	16¾		17⅜	16
51	5	5	Elec Sto Battery	900	25	24½		24⅞	24½
57	18	8½	Engineers P S 5pf	200	30	30		30	
11¾	2		Engineers PS ww	100	30½	30½		30¾	29¾
15⅞	2⅝		Erie A pf	200	5¾	5½		5¾	5¼
			Erie RR 1pf	200	6⅞	6		6½	6
			—F—						
22	8¼	1¶	Fed Lt & Trac	100	9½	9½		9½	
10¾	2¼		Fed Water Serv	600	3⅜	3¼		3¼	3½
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	700	18¼	17¾		18¼	17
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	300	13½	13½		13⅝	13⅜
54¾	15	2½	Firestn T&R pf A	1300	62	61⅜		62	61
15⅞	3		First Nat Stores	2500	55¼	54		55	54
22¾	10¼	1	Fourth Nat Inv	600	10	9¾		10	10
7¼	1		Foundation	1000	19	18¾		19	18
5⅜	1		Fox Film A	100	2¾	2¾		2¾	2¾
32	3		Fuller 2pf	200	2¼	2¼		2¼	2¼
5½	½		Gen Am Inv	20	7	7		7	
			—G—						
28⅜	10	2	Freeport Texas	1900	26¾	25⅞		26	25½
36¾	6½		Gen Am Tnk Car	6500	18⅜	18		18⅛	18
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	800	14¼	13½		13⅝	13¾
5	½		Gen Bronze	200	2¾	2⅝		2⅝	2¾
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	10500	16½	16¼		16⅜	16
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅞	11⅜		11⅝	11¾
40⅛	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	6300	37	36½		37	36½
2⅜	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	300	1¼	1¼		1¼	
24⅜	3	6c	Gen G & E cv pf	200	7½	7½		7½	
44½	28	3	Gen Mills	200	39¾	39		39½	39⅛
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	800	8¾	8½		8¾	8½
83½	58¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	28000	14⅛	13¾		13⅞	13⅞
7⅛	1		Gen Pub Service	600	77	76½		76⅝	
28⅜	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	3½	3¼		3¼	
27¼	4		Gen Realty	700	15¾	14⅝		15¼	14⅞
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	100	9¾	9¾		9¾	
73½	45	5	Gilletts S R pf	12000	19⅜	18½		19	18⅜
3¾	⅛		Gimbel Bros	200	7¾	7¾		7¾	
10¾	3⅜		Glidden	2200	1¾	1¾		1¾	1¾
9	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	400	5½	5¼		5½	5⅜
20⅜	10¼	1.20	Gold Dust	200	6	5¾		5¾	5⅝
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	2100	16¼	16¼		16¼	16
29¾	5½		Goodrich pf	1700	5½	5¼		5⅜	5⅛
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	1900	16¾	16¾		16¾	17
30⅜	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	400	41	40¾		40¾	
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	100	12¼	12¼		12¼	12¾
9⅜	3⅛		Grand Union	700	2½	2½		2½	2⅝
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	300	6¼	6		6	
30¼	14½	1	Grant (W T)	400	33½	32⅝		32⅝	31½
22	5½		Great Nor pf	300	21½	21		21½	20¾
2¾	⅛		Grigsby-Grunow	2700	9⅛	8¾		9⅛	8⅜
10	2		Gulf Mobile & N	200	1¼	1⅛		1¼	1¼
15½	2½		Gulf Mobile pf	400	4¼	3½		4¼	4
			—H—						
38	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	90	28	27		27	
2	⅛		Hartman Corp B	300	⅝	⅝		⅝	⅝

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan.6	Jan.5
4	¾		Hat Corp of Am	100	1¼	1¼		1	
3½	1		Hayes Body	400	1⅝	1½		1⅝	1½
20½	13½	1½	Hercules Powder	400	17	16¾		16¾	17
95	70¾	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	87⅞	87⅞		87⅞	
85	43½	5	Hershey Choc	200	57	57		57	57½
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	300	79	79		79	
10¾	3¾		Holland Furnace	100	4½	4½		4¾	4¾
163	110	10b	Homestake Min	100	155	155		155	
7½	6		Houdaille Her B	200	2¼	2⅛		2⅛	2¼
28¼	8¾		Houston Oil	400	13½	15¼		15¼	15
5⅝	1⅝		Houston Oil new	300	3	3		3	
30⅜	8	2½	Howe Sound	100	6¾	6½		6⅝	6½
11¾	3⅞		Hudson & Man	100	15	15		15	
5¾	1½		Hudson Motor	400	5¼	5¼		5⅛	5½
			Hupp Motors	400	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	3⅜
			—I—						
24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	7100	13¾	13¼		13½	12⅜
45	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	10	32½	32½		32½	
3¼	⅝		Indian Motor	100	1	1		1	
40	7½	2	Indian Refining	100	17½	17½		17½	
44⅞	24¼	3	Indus Rayon	400	30½	29¼		29½	30¼
27⅞	10		Ingersoll-Rand	700	29¾	28½		29	29
7¾	3		Inland Steel	200	15	14½		15	14½
8⅝	3¼		Inspiration Cop	300	8	8		8	
117	32½	6	Insuranshare Del	300	2⅞	2⅞		2⅞	2⅞
8½	3½	.50	Int Business M	300	4	4		4	
185	5½		Int Carriers	1400	95¾	93½		95	93¾
1⅞	⅝		Int Cement	100	3	3		3	3¼
21	4½		Int Combustion	200	8½	8¾		8½	8¼
34⅛	10⅝	1.20	Int Combus pf	100	20	20		20	20
11¼	2¼		Int Harvester	31000	51	51		51	50
4¼	1½		Int Hydroelec	200	24	22¾		23½	22¾
13	3½		Int Mer Marine	400	13½	13¼		13¼	13¼
12	1⅛		Int Nickel	100	13⅜	13⅛		13⅛	13⅛
1½	⅜		Int Paper 7%	6100	8¾	8½		8¾	8¼
12⅜	1¾		Int Pap&Pow C	40	2¾	2¾		2¾	
11⅞	1¾		Int Pap&P pf	300	3¾	3¾		3¾	
1½	⅜		Int Rys C A pf	200	2⅞	2¾		2⅞	2⅞
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	20	7	7		7	
44⅜	20¼		2Int Shoe	1300	18

BIG NEW YORK BANKS REMAIN HIGHLY LIQUID

Deposits, Federal Securities, Cash All Gain—Chase Loans Largest

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—With combined resources of nearly $5,000,000,000, the three big New York banks wound up 1932 in unusually liquid condition.

Their year-end statements, considered fairly typical of the larger banks, show gains in deposits over the preceding quarter, increased holdings of government securities and cash, and virtually no change in capital, surplus and undivided profits accounts.

Chase National continued to hold the ranking of world's largest bank. It had resources of $1,856,290,000. National City, with $1,615,260,000, was second. Guaranty Trust Company, a state chartered institution, held third ranking in size with resources of $1,410,786,000.

Deposits stood as follows: Chase, $1,466,038,000; National City, $1,299,377,000, and Guaranty, $1,018,967,000.

In combined capital, surplus and undivided profits, Guaranty Trust led the group with $271,233,000. Chase had $259,130,000 and National City $205,454,000.

Government security holdings of Guaranty were almost equal to those of Chase and City combined. Guaranty had $527,071,000 of United States paper compared with $364,536,000 for City and $214,996,000 for Chase.

Chase had $391,297,000 cash on hand compared with $300,619,000 for City and $197,891,000 for Guaranty.

The loan accounts showed that nearly $2,000,000,000 of their total resources of about $5,000,000,000 were outstanding in the form of loans.

Of Chase's $1,856,290,000 resources, $887,187,000, or 48 per cent were in loans. Of National City's $1,615,260,000 resources, $619,791,000, or 38 per cent were in loans. Of Guaranty's $1,410,786,000 resources, $456,157,000, or 32 per cent were in loans.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 5	Last Jan. 6
275	Am & Cont	5¼	5	5	4¾
334	Am T&T	108½	107¾	107¾	107¼
45	Amoskeag	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
137	Atlas Corp	8½	8	8	..
10	Big Sanf	7½	7½	7½	7½
12	Bos El	67½	67½	67½	66¾
10	B&M pra	9½	9½	9½	..
110	B&M A sta	11	9	10	11
20	B&M B sta	14	13½	14	..
35	B&M C sta	12	11	12	10
30	B&M pr pf	23¼	24	24½	22
50	Brown pf	2¾	2	2¾	..
26	Cop Range	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
60	E G & Fuel	5	4¾	4¾	5½
76	E G&F pf	54½	53½	53½	..
25	Edison Elec	181	179	179	178
10	Gen Elec Sp	12	12	12	11¾
57	Int Button	9	9	9	..
158	Island Crk	14	14	14	..
50	Isle Royale	½	½	½	..
20	Mergenthal	19½	19½	19½	19
6	Mohawk	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
76	Nash	14¼	13½	14	13¾
48	NE Tel	94	93½	93½	94
200	No Butte	.27	.27	.27	..
100	Pocahontas	9½	9½	9½	..
6	Reece Fold	1½	1½	1½	..
60	Shawmut	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
242	Stone Web	9	8¾	9	8¾
3	0 Swift Inter	16½	16½	16½	16¼
203	Swift & Co	8	7¾	8	7½
60	Uni Found	1½	1¼	1½	1¾
175	Uni Shoe	34	33½	34	33¾
133	Uni Shoe pf	32	32	32	32
5	US&FN Pow	.50	.50	.50	..
52	Waltham pf	10½	10½	10½	4
60	War Bros	4½	4½	4½	..

BONDS

$3000	E Mass 5s	25¾	25¾	25¾	..

DIVIDENDS

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., declared a dividend of $15, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Calgary Power Co., Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 14.

S. H. Kress & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Eureka Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Phillips-Jones Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada declared a stock dividend of 10 per cent, payable to stock of record Dec. 31, 1932.

Interstate Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Hartford Electric Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 68¾ cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 14.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.46⅜	.48¼	.46⅜	.48¼+2	
July	.46¼	.47¾	.46⅛	.47⅜+2½	
September	.47¼	.48⅜	.47⅛	.48¾+1¾	
	Corn				
May	.26¾	.27⅛	.26½	.27⅛+ ⅝	
July	.28⅛	.28⅞	.28	.28⅜+ ⅝	
September	.29¼	.29⅞	.29½	.29¾+ ⅝	
	Oats				
May	.17⅛	.17⅝	.17⅛	.17⅝— ⅛	
	Lard				
January	4.30	4.37	4.30	437	
May	4.25	4.32	4.25	4.32	+.07

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.47¾	.46	.47⅜	+2⅜
July	.48⅝	.47	.48⅛	+3¼
September	.50¼	.48¾	.49⅝	....

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.42	.40⅜	.42	+1½
July	.41⅝	.40¼	.41⅝	+1½
September	.43⅛	.41	.42½	....

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain Store System sales compare:

McLELLAN STORES

	1932	1931	Dec.%
Dec. sales	$3,108,985	$3,747,080	17.0
12 months	19,885,109	21,945,688	9.3

Sales in November showed a decrease of 6.4 per cent as compared with like month of 1931.

W. T. GRANT CO.

	1932	1931	Dec.%
Dec. sales	$11,367,354	$12,109,453	6.1
12 months	73,308,932	75,294,354	2.6

November sales showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent from November, 1931.

H. C. BOHACK CO. SALES

	1932	1931	Dec.%
4 wks Dec. 31	$2,505,347	$2,769,049	9.5
48 wks Dec. 31	29,884,765	32,795,722	8.8

DECEMBER DIVIDEND CHANGES

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Standard Statistics Company reports 156 unfavorable dividend changes for December compared with 100 in November and 395 in December, 1931. Favorable changes last month numbered 91, nearly double those of November, but contrasting with 183 a year ago.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Consols for money 73¼; De Beers 8½; Rand Mines 4½. Money ½. Discount rates—short bills ⅜-½; three months' bills ⅝-¾ per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	80⅝	80
Adams Express 4s '48	64	64
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	35½	34¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9¼	9¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	74½	..
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33¼	33
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	71½	68
Amer Smelting 5s '47	84½	84¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103
Amer T&T 4s '29	103¼	103¼
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	106⅝	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107¼	107
Amer T&T 5s '65	107	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109⅛	109¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93	83¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	88⅜	88¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86⅛	86
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72¾	73
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	87¼	87½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¾	96
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	81¾	81¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	48½	48½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	48¼	48
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102¼	102½
Balt & O 1st 4s PLEWV div '41	71	70¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68½	67¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	64½	63¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29	28½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	38¼	38¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	65	65
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	83¾	82¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	44	43½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110⅞	110¼
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	84	84
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Boston & Maine 5s '67	65¾	65⅜
Bklyn Bd gen 5s A '49	108	107½
Bklyn Bd 5s E '50	107¾	107½
Bklyn-Man Tr rf 5s '68	93¾	93¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	85	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111	111
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103½	103
Buff R&P 4½s '57	38⅞	36⅞
Bur Cedar R&N 5s '34	50	50
Bush Term con 5s '55	27½	27½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	63	63
By Products Coke 5½s '45	44⅞	44⅞
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65	65
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87¼	86¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	82¾	82¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87½	87
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88½	86½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87	86⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89	89
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93	92¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	103⅞	103¾
Can North deb 7s '40	104	103½
Can Pacific deb 4s	66	66
Can Pacific 4½s '46	74	73
Can Pacific 5s '44	85¾	85¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	82¾	82¾
Can South 5s A '62	83	83
Carolina Clin & O 4s '53	68	68
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	8	7⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	57½	57½
Certainteed 5½s '48	36	36
Ches & O gen 5s '92	67½	66½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91¾	91½
Ches & O con 5s '39	105	105
Ches & O 4½s B	88	88
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	91	91
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '48	91	90½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91¾	91¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	82	82
Chicago & East Ill 6s	58	58
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	106½	106½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34½	34½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¾	5¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 3000	5¾	5¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18¾	17½
Chicago & Nw 3½s C 2037	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	12	11¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	56½	56½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	26	26
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	27	27
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	13¼	12¾
Chicago TedHau & SR in 5s '00	27	27
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	98½	98
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¼	103¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '66	101⅝	101⅝
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111	111½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '53	65	65
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	100	99½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	99½	99½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	103½	103½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	49	49
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	42	42
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	61	61
Clev Un Term 5s '73	67½	67½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	67½	67½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	77	76⅞
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	87	86½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apf	88	85¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Maf	88	85¾
Columbia Gas Co 5s '33	105¼	104¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	96½	96½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100½	100½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	102½	102½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	7¼	7¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	101½	101⅜
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¼	106¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	17¾	17¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	63¾	63¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	43	42
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17½	17½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	107	107
Curtis Pub 6s '36	101¼	101¼
Dat Pow & Lt 4½s '71	92½	92½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	35¾	35¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	37	36½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	16	16
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15½	14½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98	97
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '52	102	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	103½	103½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89½	89
Duequesne P & L 4½s A '67	105¼	105¼
Edison Ill Co tf NY 5s '95	119	119
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28½	28
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28¾	27½
Erie RR gen 5s	83	83
Fed Metal 7s '34	79	79
Gannett 6s '43	100	100
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	52	50¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	52	102¼
Gen Mo tAcc Corp 6s '37	47	46¾
Goodrich 6s '45	81½	80½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	100½	100⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103½	103½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103½	103½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	60¾	59¾
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	27¾	27¼
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33 Sta	98½	98½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	49	48
Hudson Coal 5s '62	106¾	106¾
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	33½	33½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	51½	51½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	84½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅜	106½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	56	56
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37½	36½
Ill Central 6½s '36	68	68
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	39¾	39¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	42	41¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102¼	102¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	75	75
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	40½	40½
Interlake Iron Corp 6s '51	40	40
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	50½	50
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¼	18¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¼	18¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	62½	61
Int Cement Corp 6s '48	56¼	55½
Int Paper 6s '55	14	13
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	40¼	40½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	21¾	26½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	33	33
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	29¾	28¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '77	84	83¾
Kan City PtS&Mem 4s '36	51½	51
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104½	104½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	90¼	89½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '56	93¾	93¼
Kelly Springfield 6s	48¾	46¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	37	37
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	59½	59
Kresge Found Gas rfg 5s '34	92½	92½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	62½	62½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	61	61
L'Autaro 6s' 54	4½	4½
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	84½	84½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	85	84¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33	32½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106	106
Louis Gas & Elec 4½s '60	84	83¾
Louisville Gas & El 5s '52	106	106
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	19	19
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	53¾	53¾
Manila Sol 4s '39	34	34
Marion Steam S 6s '47	47	47
Meade 6s '45 ww	88¾	88¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	95	95
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	82	81½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	82	82
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	43¼	43
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	18	18
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	56⅞	56⅞
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76½	76
Mo K & T 4½s '78	61	61
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	64½	63½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10¾	10½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	24	23¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23¾	23½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23⅝	23½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	23½	23¾
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	23¾	23¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9¾	9¾
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	63¾	62¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	9	9
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83½	83½
Montreal Tram col 5s' 41	88	88
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	72	72
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75	74¾
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	90	90
Morris & Essex 3½s reg	70	70
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	70	70
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89	88½
Nat Ry of Mex 4s '77 H	1¾	1¾
Nat Steel 5s '56	79¾	79¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	104¾	104¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111½	111¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	89½	89¾
N O Pub Ser 6s '55 B	60	60
N O T & M 6s B '54	60½	60
N O T & M 5½s '54	23¾	22½
N Y Dock Co 5s '51	77½	77½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	61½	61½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	43½	43½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	42½	40½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	41½	41½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	44½	43½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	57½	57½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	14½	14½
NY Dock Co 5s '35	32	32
NY Edison 5s C '51	108	107½
NY Edison 5s B '44	108¾	108⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	101⅝	101⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111⅛	111⅛
NY N H&H nc deb 4s '56	53	53
NY N H&H 4½s '67	41¾	41¼
NY N H&H cv 6s '48	51	50
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	43	43
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51	51
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103⅛	103⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	103¾	103¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107⅝	107½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅝	104¾
Norf & Southern 5s '41	3	3
Norf & W con 4s '90	100	99
Norf & W div 4s '44	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	25	24
North Am Co 5s '61	86½	86⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	83¾	82
Nor Am Ed 5s A '27	88¾	88¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	88⅝	88½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103	103
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57¾	57¼
Nor Pacific ptr in 4s '97	86	85½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	55	55
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70½	69¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104¾	103⅞
Ogden & L cham 4s '48	40	40
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	100½	100
Ont Pow Servic 5½s	70	70
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	94	94
Ore Shore Line gtd 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	85¼	84¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	21½	21
Owens Ill Glass	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106	106
Pac Pub Ser 5s '36	88½	88½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	15¾	15
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	16⅞	16¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	67	67
Penn Q & RR 4½s A '77	79	79
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	95⅜	95
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65	63½
Penn Railroad 4½s gen	88	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	74½	73
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83	82
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	89
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '47	104½	104½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	36	35½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	73	72
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	68	67½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	100	100
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105	105
Phil & Read Chal 6s '49	49	49½
Phil Railway 4s '37	33¾	33½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	67	65¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35¼	34½
Pub Srv R&G 4s	100⅜	99¼
Pub Srv R&G 4½s '67	104¾	104¾
Pub Srv R&G 4½s 1970	104¼	104¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	87¼	87¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	62	64¾
Radio Keith Orph 6s	18	18
Read rfg 4½s A '97	84½	84
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	63½	63½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	50	49¾
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	73	73
Rochester Gas 5s	104½	104¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	107	107
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	23¾	23¾
St Joseph Lead	92	90
St Louis Iman& 4s R&G div '33	45	44½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10¾	10¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8½	8¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50 ct	9¾	9¾
St Louis Peoria &NW 5s	30	28½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	28½	28½
St Louis SW 1stRfg	21¾	21½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	30	30
StP M&M con 4s '33	83¾	83¼
StP M&M 4½s '33	90	90
StP M&M con 6s '33	94½	94½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	101	101
Seabd AL gold 4s at '50	7	7
Seabd AL con 6s '45	2¾	2¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83	82¾
Shell Union 5s '47	62	62
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	63¾	62½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102	102
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	37½	37½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95½	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99½	98¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101⅞
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	99	99
Solvay Amer In 5s '43	91½	90¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¾	106¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	51½	51
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	74½	74
Southern Pacific 4½s '49 ww	47¼	47
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	47½	47
Southern Pacific of Calif 5s '37	102	102
Southern Pacific Ore 4½s '77	61¾	60
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19¾	19½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	58½	57½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	24¾	24¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	26⅝	26½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107⅛	106⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¼	99
Studebaker 6s '42	41¾	41¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	38	38¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	62	62
Texas Corp 5s '44	91½	91½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	43¼	43½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	45	43½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	45	43
Third Ave 5s '37	11½	11½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	51½	51½
Un El L&P 5½s	104¼	104¼
Union El L & P 5s '37	104½	104
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¾	99½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90¼	90¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	89	89
United Biscuit 6s '42	97½	97½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48¾	47¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	70¾	70¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	27¾	26
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	32	30½
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	2	2
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94½	93½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103	103
Wabash RR 5s B '76	5½	5½
Walworth 6s '45	23½	23
Washington W P 5s '39	105½	105¼
Western Electric 5s '44	99½	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	56	55¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	57½	56⅞
Western Union 5s '51	57	56⅞
Western Union col 5s '38	67	67
Western Union 5s '60	57½	57½
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	71	71
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90	89½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	13¼	13¼
Youngstown Sheet & A '78	55¾	55¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan 6	Last Jan 5
3½s '47	102.26	102.22	102.22	102.20
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.22	102.24	102.23
US 3s '55	98.36	98.18	98.21	98.15
4th 4¼s '38	103.27	103.20	103.23	103.21
US 3½s '49	99.31	99.27	99.28	99.24
US 3½s '43 March	102.13	102.10	102.10	102.15
US 3½s '43 June	102.15	102.10	102.11	102.14
US 3½s '47	102.12	102.11	102.11	102.8
US 4s '44	108.4	108.0	108.1	108.0
US 4s '54	107.3	106.29	106.30	107.00
US 4½s '52	110.14	110.8	110.8	110.7

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 6s '53	14¼	14	..
Okerhus 5s '63	67	66½	..
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	7¾	7¾	..
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	7½	7½	..
Antioquia 7s A '45	8½	8½	..
Antioquia 7s D '45	8¾	8¾	..
Antwerp 5s '58	81¾	81¼	..
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	44¼	43	..
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49¾	48¾	..
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49	49	..
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48¾	48¾	..
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	48½	48⅛	..
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	48⅞	48	..
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	48¾	48¾	..
Australia 4½s '56	72	72	..
Australia 5s '55	76½	75¼	..
Australia 5s '57	76½	76½	..
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93½	93½	..
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	58	58	..
Bahavian Pet 4½s '42	94	94	..
Belgium (King) 6s '55	95½	95¾	..
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100	..
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106	103¾	..
Berlin (City) 6s '58	49½	48½	..
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	55¾	55¾	..
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	66	66	..
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	66	65	..
Berlin Elec 6s '55	12¼	12¼	..
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¾	4¾	..
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6	6	..
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105	..
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16¾	16¾	..
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	16¾	..

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see Page 10.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 317.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

SATURDAY MORNING CLUB—Recreational activities; boys and girls 4 to 7 years. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 80 W. 67th, N. Y. C. Su. 7-4050.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corsettes or brassieres made to order: our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City — Su. 7-7748
24 E. 54th St. — El. 5-9031

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A special service for particular employers
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. — Cortlandt 7-2242

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FRIGIDAIRE, family size, in perfect condition, very low price; moving; can be seen at any time. Mid. 5430 (Watertown).

FUEL

CAMBRIDGE COKE $10 Per Ton
Local Deliveries
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO. — Porter 2600

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work: Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coat made to your measure, $260. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 350 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. Liberty 9583.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2728.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ELDERLY lady offers good home, small remuneration, in exchange for service of working housekeeper. Write Box H-55, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

INSURANCE

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Stock or Mutual Companies. Time Payments.
HERMAN KANOLD
60 Robert St., Roslindale — Parkway 0857-W

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for Little Folk, kindergarten and pre-primary; play in Central Park. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 80 W. 67th, N. Y. C. Su. 7-4050.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS ... Unusual attention. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 103 Charles St., Boston. Tel. Laf. 4308

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest and study. Winter sports. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 46th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

PRINTING

PROCESSED sales letters, advertising blotters in colors. THE COPP PROMOTION SERVICE, 731 Little Bldg., Boston. Liberty 7171.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE—$9800
Home or Investment

Unusual opportunity to secure a fine home in good residential section; single house attached in block; excellent heating system; 2-car garage; wonderful view; house will accommodate large family or can easily be arranged to rent part for enough to cover carrying charges so owner can live there rent free. For further information and appointment call MR. CAMPION, Centre Newton 4260. Evenings and Sundays Asp. 2067.

WALTER CHANNING INC.
543 Commonwealth Ave.
Newton Center, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Cheerful room off sun porch for 1 or 2; private home; conveniently located. REJAUNIER, 67 Summit Ave. Hackensack 2-7790.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished.
611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. — Monument 2-7662

NEW YORK CITY, 901 Ogden Ave.—Outside sunny room, next bath, comfortably furnished; gentleman. Jerome 7-6765 before 9 a. m. or after 6 p. m. HOLMES' WASHBURN.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 W. 112th St.—Attractive front room, kitchen privileges, $5; also large court room; near church; elevator. Apt. 4-E. University 4-8455.

NEW YORK CITY, 522 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished room, private bath, in apartment facing West End Ave.; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-3060.

N. Y. C., 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd)—Comfortable, light, airy rooms, very convenient; reasonable. Tel. MISS SMITH, Rhinelander 4-7834.

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd St. (4-E)—Clean, comfortable, well furnished room, running water; refined adult family; large closet; inexpensive.

NEW YORK CITY, 25 Park Avenue—Small room, large window, for business woman. Call Caledonia 5-3377.

PHILADELPHIA, Oak Lane, 6820 North 9th St. Furnished rooms, use of kitchen and dining room; near train and trolley.

SALESMEN WANTED

WELL ESTABLISHED jobber, with the best mill connections, desires the services of experienced salesmen to sell Paper Napkins, Towels, Toilet Paper and kindred items to the institutional trade—Colleges, Schools, Hospitals, Clubs, etc. Experience in this business preferred but not essential. To the right man this field offers an opportunity with a good future. Liberal commission basis at the start with drawing account as soon as achievement justifies it. Reply by letter giving full details of previous experience. PREMIER PAPER CO., 417 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

APRONS, lingerie, hosiery; earn splendid commission selling acquaintances guaranteed merchandise; unusual values; credit arranged. PHOEBE, 1170 Broadway, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BOND BUSINESS—One with considerable experience, connected one organization several years, seeking new connection with firm where high standard of ethics is adhered to; large following. Institutional, private; at present employed. Write Box M-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, expert, correspondence, sales, advertising, general; resultful part-time work; low weekly rate. Write Box H-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MARRIED man, 30, 12 years retail business experience desires opportunity to serve; willing to start at anything. CHAS. H. BUSH, 213 Warren St., Allston, Mass.

WHAT have you to offer? Young man, 35, married; previous experience, varied responsibilities, with principal N. Y. C. and California hotels; references. CLARENCE SMITH, 338 West 71st, New York City.

YOUNG man, experienced driver, desires position as chauffeur, handy man; go anywhere. Box H-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY recommends thoroughly trustworthy colored woman; cleaning, laundry, cooking, by day or hour; fond of children. Trafalgar 7-2474 (New York City).

MIDDLE-AGED companion-housekeeper; can drive car; go south if desired; references exchanged. MRS. M. G. PATTISON, Webster, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' patent law experience, thorough knowledge office routine, wishes position any line. Write Box H-57, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—A position, preferably in Christian Science home, as attendant or housekeeper; any city in Canada. MISS ANNA MORRIS, Aubrey, Quebec.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS
Teacher of Piano
62 Huntington Rd., East Milton, Mass. Blu. 8754
Lessons at Studio or at Pupil's Home

IRMA WILLIAMS, VIOLINISTE
Available as soloist for Concerts, Musicales, etc.
Artistic Instruction. All Grades Accepted
1720 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Buckminster 2-9425

PERRIS KEMPTON—Contralto soloist and teacher of singing. Studios: 6 Newbury St., Boston, and 6 Cushing Ave., Nashua, N. H.

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2304

MAINE

AUBURN

CHEERFUL
BLOSSOMING PLANTS
Brighten the Home

Azaleas	65	$2.00 and $3.00 each
Cyclamen	65	$1.00 to $2.00 each
Begonias	65	$ .35 to $1.00 each
Primroses	65	$ .75 each

GEO. M. ROAK CO., *Florists*
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG. — Tel. 980

Francis Electrical Co.
Electric Fixtures
Philco Radios
Maytag Washing Machines
and all kinds of electrical work.
74 MAIN STREET — Tel. 4643

E. M. HATCH
Texaco Gas and Oils
GREASING
COURT AND SPRING STREETS

High Grade Coal
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
212 Court Street

BANGOR

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
Also Gloves Bags and Accessories

Smith's Specialty Shop
41 HAMMOND STREET
Dresses of all types for all models, carefully selected and moderately priced. Also Hats, Jewelry, Hosiery and Kickernick Underdress.

A Precise Token of Esteem
HAMILTON, The Watch of Railroad Accuracy
W. C. BRYANT & SON
46 MAIN STREET

Townsends Food Shops
Grocery and Market, 271-3 State — Phone 4243
Grocery, 11 Water St. — Phone 3-1783
Market, 20 Water St. — Phone 4183
Order from store nearest to you for prompt delivery. THREE STORES

FAIRMOUNT
BEAUTY PARLOR
554 HAMMOND STREET
TELEPHONE 8969

LORD BROS.
GROCERS
204 HAMMOND ST. — Dial 8231

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

LEWISTON

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS
Makers of halftone, line and color plates for commercial and advertising purposes
COMMERCIAL ILLUSTRATORS
NEW HAMPSHIRE PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO.
286 WILLOW STREET — MANCHESTER, N. H.

Judkins Laundry, Inc.
193-195 MIDDLE STREET
Complete Laundry Service
"The Best Shirt in Town"
Tel. 29-W

PORTLAND

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST
Both famous for Quality Food and ervice.
When in Portland give us a call.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
VOSE-SMITH CO.
FLORISTS
646 CONGRESS ST. — Tel. Preble 293
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

For Quality
Value and Service in
FLOWERS
Phone Arlington 3090 and 3091
G. L. ANDERSON & SON
901 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Arlington Auto Sales and Service
CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH Cars
GUARANTEED SERVICE
GUARANTEED USED CARS
450 MASS. AVE. — Arl. 1037

Burnett's Vanilla
New Price 29c
MONARCH PRODUCTS
GOODARD'S MARKET
1337 MASS. AVE., ARL. HTS. — Arl. 1700

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON — Tel. Commonwealth 4330
107 Falmouth St.
NEW YORK — Tel. Caledonia 8-2708
270 Madison Ave.
LONDON — Tel. Temple Bar 1364
2 Adelphi Terrace
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra — Tel. Gutenberg 42-72
BERLIN
80A Unter den Linden — Tel. A2 Flora 6179
FLORENCE — Tel. 23-406
11, Via Magenta
PHILADELPHIA — Tel. Rittenhouse 0188
902 Fox Building
MIAMI — Tel. 2-2443
1220 Ingraham Building
CHICAGO — Tel. Webster 7182
1050 McCormick Building
DETROIT — Madison 3616
3-101 General Motors Bldg.
CLEVELAND — Tel. Cherry 1600
1409 Union Trust Building
ST. LOUIS — Tel. Chestnut 5172
1015 Nat'l Exch. Bldg.
KANSAS CITY — Tel. Victor 3707
808 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO — Tel. Sutter 7240
625 Market St.
LOS ANGELES — Tel. Trinity 2004
Van Nuys Building
SEATTLE — Tel. Main 2004
824 Skinner Building
PORTLAND, OREGON — Tel. Beacon 2308
1022 Am. Bank Building

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

BELMONT

G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
CLEANSING
PRESSING AND REPAIRING
44 Leonard Street — Phone 0637

E. F. NEEDHAM
Dry Goods
97 Trapelo Road — Belmont 1669

P. R. WINTERS
Plumbing and Heating
HARDWARE
84 Trapelo Road — Belmont 1540
31 Leonard Street — Belmont 3762

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Commonwealth 4330 Advertising Records

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Panama CARBONS RIBBONS
Asking, you will receive an example of the highest art of typed letters.
MANIFOLD SUPPLIES COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS
161 HIGH STREET

Tel. Hubbard 4369 — Room 408
EDNA BORN
Hosiery, Underwear
DRASTIC MARKDOWNS
120 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

Harriet H. Malcolmson, Catherine G. Briggs — Telephone Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

Little Building
Stationery Shop
HELEN J. KEYES
Commercial and Social Stationery
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
80 BOYLSTON ST. — Second Floor

B. JENNIE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. — KEN. 0848
CUSTOM MADE
GOWNS, SUITS and COATS
REMODELING

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET — Com 4500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

Alice W. Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston — Ken. 6150

SEMI-ANNUAL
SALE
Smart, Stylish Hats
Formerly $5 to $7.50
Now $3.85
Remodeling a Specialty.
Mme. Buettel Arnould
37 TEMPLE PLACE, *Over Whitney's*

LAMPERT'S TAXI
Pierce-Arrow Cars
Day and Night Service
Office 94 Hemenway St., cor. Westland Ave. — Kenmore 7700
Careful and Courteous Drivers

Anne Mason Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
Marcel and Permanent Waving
193 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Phone Kenmore 4397

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Battery and Radio Service
WILLARD BATTERIES
HENRY F. HOUGHTON
Established 1923
1 Green St., *cor. Centre St.* JAM. 5050-W

BOSTON—Milton

Coal,
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street, Milton
Tel. BLUehills 0502

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS — Federal National Linen Service Co. — APRONS TOWELS
1310 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330

BRAINTREE

Home Modernizers
Roofing—Painting—Weatherstrips
Papering—Building—Repairing
Shade Manufacturers
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Crawford—Hot Point—Universal Ranges
Norge Refrigerators
ALDEN-WALKER Inc.
BRA. 0908

Mansfield & Braintree
TAILORS
Cleansers and Dyers
343 Washington Street — Tel. Bra 1200
Work called for and delivered
TELEPHONE BRAINTREE 0078

WOODBURN COAL CO.
39 CRESCENT AVE.
SOUTH BRAINTREE

Leo Shoe Repair Shop
343 WASH. ST., BRAINTREE, MASS.
We make your old shoes look like new. Best materials and reliable prices. Work on ladies' shoes a specialty.
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked.

BRAINTREE

(Continued)

We must reduce our stock one-half before inventory. Everything going at a sacrifice.
Geo. E. Warren's Hardware
ELM ST. AT BRAINTREE SQUARE

BROOKLINE

In Brookline
It's
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a

FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

The BOOK NOOK
LENDING LIBRARY
Books delivered and called for without charge.
1095 BEACON ST., COR. HAWES Street Floor. Walk In.
Tel. Longwood 5741

CAMBRIDGE

Frederics
Wave Shop
HATTIE V. MOHR, Prop.
1384 Mass. Ave., Harvard Sq. — Univ. 8678 — Up one flight
Genuine Frederics Vita-Tonic Permanents $5
Monday and Wednesday Special
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 75c
Beautiful, Lasting Permanents, Each an Original Creation

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS, BANNISTER SHOES
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
are a few of the many national brands carried by
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 10116
FLOWERS for
Members F. T. D.
ALL OCCASIONS
Gomail Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 4188

Univ 0735

WEEKLY TRIPS TO MAINE
EATMOR CRANBERRIES
and Many Other
Products Nationally Advertised
in The Christian Science Monitor
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
Corner Brattle and Mt. Auburn Sts.
UNIV. 7575—7516

CLARK & MILLS
ELECTRIC CO.
Everything Electrical
37A Brattle Street — 75 Newbury Street
University 1169 — Commonwealth 0365
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — BOSTON, MASS.

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. — Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

CONSULT US ABOUT
DECORATIONS
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING
GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices
FRED HAYDEN, 28 Palmer Street
Established 1891 — Tel. University 1697

Stadium Hardware Company
GENERAL HARDWARE
Mazda Lamps
Kitchen Furnishings, Paints, Oils
1728 Massachusetts Ave. — Porter 2330

FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

FITCHBURG SAVINGS BANK
Interest payable quarterly
January, April, July and October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

RICE & CO.
350 MAIN STREET
Hamilton Watches
Gruen Watches
The latest designs and shapes.
Jewelers over half a century.

Wearing Apparel for Men
A Large Assortment to Choose From at Reasonable Prices
F. H. LANE CO.
530 MAIN STREET

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

Fitchburg Hardware Co.
314 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1670

J. C. MERCER
Successor to "RUBLEE'S"
Pen and Pencil Sets
Magnifying Glasses
412 MAIN STREET — Tel. 771

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street — Tel. 456

FITCHBURG

(Continued)

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts — Tel. 737

A. L. ROUX & SON
Gifts of Luggage and Leather
STEAMSHIP AGENCY
Winter Cruises—Atlantic Crossings
All the Leading Lines
382-4 MAIN STREET — Tel. 3661

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

GREENFIELD

Groceries Meat Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N.
LYMAN
54 Federal St. — Tel. 3664
Greenfield, Mass.

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

Comfort and Economy
are assured by our Famous
Reading Anthracite Coal
ELLISON
COAL and GRAIN CO.
14 Middlesex Street, Bradford, Mass. — Tel. 44
Cassius F. Smith, *Prop.*

Our Entire Stock of *"Morse Made"*
OVERCOATS
Reduced to $14.90—$17.90—$19.90
$23.90—$27.90—$32.90
Nichols and Morse Co.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVE. — TEL. 5310
With the Weather so changeable drive in frequently and let us test your Radiator Solution. Have you an Arvin Hot Water Heater and a dependable Casco De-Froster?

"Corset Shop of Personal Service"
Linens—Hosiery—Lingerie
Corsets and Foundation Garments
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop, Inc.
Martha B. Mackenney, Mgr.
64 MERRIMACK STREET — TEL. 1352

HINGHAM

J & M MOTOR SERVICE
We are now agents for the COSY GLOW Range Oil Burners. Priced from
$16.75 to $49.50 installed
Authorized Buick Service
HINGHAM HARBOR — Hing. 1023

The Weldon
Beauty Salon
will help you achieve a smart appearance at reasonable cost.
South St. — Weymouth Sq.
Hing. 1092 — Wey. 0096

HOLYOKE

Be Prepared for a Rainy Day
By having your shoes rebuilt at Bail's Shoe Repairing Factory.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High St.

JANUARY SALE
"Practical Front" Foundation garments and corsets, specially made of heavy brochw. Regularly sold $8 and $9. Specially priced for January sale.
$5.00 and $6.00
The LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, Inc.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK — Tel. 1240

Announcing Our
ARCH PRESERVER
Shoe Sale
for Men and Women
This clearance begins Monday. Good styles, sharply reduced.
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
275 HIGH STREET

Jig-Saw Puzzles
Home-Made Candy
New line of Greeting Cards
The SPECIALTY SHOP
254 Maple St. — (Opp. Hotel Nonotuck)

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It's Economy Day
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CHERRY & WEBB'S
Come In and See the Values for Yourselves
Silk Dresses in Our Basement at $1.99!

LOWELL

Cherry & Webb's Annual January Hosiery Sale
Now On
Best Values in History
THIS WEEK'S OFFERING
Chiffons 59c, 3 pairs for $1.39
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
14 KEARNY SQUARE — Phone 4400

YES—WE SELL
Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Foods, Ivory Salt, Postum, Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soups and other popular products
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Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner Leominster, Clinton and Worcester

LYNN

The Red Arrow Fleet
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
Sprague, Breed,
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
4 — BREAKERS 3400

LYNN

(Continued)

New Year's Greetings

This furniture store, over half a century old extends to everyone for the New Year of 1933 an overflowing measure of happiness and prosperity, and adds thereto sincere appreciation of the loyalty shown toward us by the North Shore public.

W. B. GIFFORD
99 Market Street — LYNN

Our
Winter Clearance Sale
Now in Progress
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET — LYNN

Rogers' Great Store-wide Event Begins Saturday
January Clearance Sale
Come prepared to find those reliable qualities to which you have been accustomed—and find them at our well known January Clearance Sale Prices.
T. W. ROGERS CO
274-282 UNION STREET, LYNN

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—FLORISTS—1933
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
Tel. Breakers 4577
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
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Hairdresser
Waving—Manicuring
Facials

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Tel. 1033

Cleansers and Dyers
Ladies' and Men's Garments
Thoroughly Cleansed and Pressed
75 cents
EXPERT REPAIRING
JACKSON'S
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Our New Fall Shoes for Ladies

Arch Preservers	Dorothy Dodd	Enna Jetticks
$8.50 and $10.00	$6.00 and $7.50	$4.40 and $5.00

HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET — MALDEN

Distinctive Styles
for My Lady
DOROTHY BENHAM, Milliner
147 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN
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Keep your rooms bright and cheerful
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
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Member Federal Reserve System
ONE SALEM STREET
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HI HEAT — *Imported Anthracite*
is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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Modern Barber and Beauty Parlor
All lines of Beauty Culture
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Tel. Nee. 1720 — Opp. Theatre

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CHERRY'S NEW BEDFORD *SALE*—
Magnificent Fur Trimmed Coats in a great choice at
$28—$38—$59.75
Second Floor

The Comfort Shop
Room 31, Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg.
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Miss MARY L. HOWARTH, Prop.
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(Continued)

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For Coal, Coke or Charcoal
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January Clearances
DRESSES
COATS
MILLINERY
CHILDREN'S WEAR
WOMEN'S SHOES, *etc.*
Lowest Prices in Years
The WALLACE CO.

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE—
Our New Location
190 NORTH STREET

QUALITY
OVERCOATS
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Come and share in the many splendid values this store-wide event offers.
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TOMATO JUICE
NO. 2 CANS 4 for 29¢
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KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
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Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

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Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
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Quality Merchandise at Moderate Prices for Infants and Children
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QUINCY

(Continued)

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wishes the readers of The Christian Science Monitor
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GRADE A QUALITY
From tested herd—state and federal supervision—guaranteed over 4% . We also have buttermilk. We invite your inspection and inquiries.
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Stocktaking Bargains All Over the Store
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A Service for Every Household.
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Regal Shoes
All Leathers — Lowest Prices Since 1917.
Also stylish shoes for women and children.
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Established 1873
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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

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Everything Good in Foods
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Flowers for All Occasions.
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FOR FRIENDS YOU LOVE—
TO EXPRESS TENDERNESS—
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Frigidine Permanent Wave
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Insurance of All Kinds
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WASHERS—HOTPOINT
ERNEST S. BROOKS
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Pocket Knives, Shears and Scissors, Big Ben Alarm Clocks, Andirons, Door Knockers
Let us show you the varieties we have.
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SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
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Candies and Ices
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These Are Days of Interesting Price Savings
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Quality Service Price
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Pyreo Range Burners Wizard Oil Burners
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Also New Shoes
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BROWN & BATCHELDER
CONCORD'S BEST CLOTHING HOUSE
Stetson Hats Interwoven Hose

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Nemo-Flex Corset Shop Service
We invite your patronage, and desire to serve. Hosiery, Silk Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Novelties
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

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Enna Jettick Shoes
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CASH OR CHARGE
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Home Furnishers
Interior Decorators
Opposite State House, Concord, N. H.

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An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches put up to take out
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Oysters R Now in Season
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May We Help You?
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Plain and Printed Silks
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

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You'll always do better at
20 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

TO THE DADDIES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
The man who loves his children and whose children love him, Believes in Life Insurance.
FRED COLTON

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The Best of Everything for Your Table
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CLEANERS and DYERS
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Ice Cream, Candy, Nuts, Sodas, Fruits
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Visit us at
OUR NEW LOCATION, MORRILL BLDG.
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Try Our NEW SODA FOUNTAIN

New Walk-Over Shoes at New Prices
WALK-OVER
MORRILL BLDG.
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and National advertisers is maintained. 81 RIDDLE ST., Tel. 3436.

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The most heat with the least effort.

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Means Great Savings to You
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NEWTON'S
EAT MORE FISH
80 MANCHESTER ST. Phones 11 and 13

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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Chas. M. Floyd Co.
You Will Get It

Our January Clearance Sale
is one that everyone in the state is interested in. Don't miss your opportunity to purchase the best at remarkable reductions.

PARISEAU'S
OFFER
Their Quality Merchandise at Values That Cannot Be Equaled
There Will Be Markdowns in Every Department—Come In and Be Convinced.
PARISEAU'S Inc.

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THE LEAVITT CO.
Have You Caught This Good Habit?
Almost everyone in New Hampshire shops at Leavitt's. Thousands of thrifty people can't be wrong. Make it a New Year's resolution to check up for yourself.

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Battery, Self Starter and Ignition Work
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"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, Florist
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Milk, Cream, Butter, Buttermilk
We invite you to inspect our Plant at any time.
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Now Associated With
CLOVER FARM STORES
Merchandise now can be procured here at competing low prices.
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Coal and Wood
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515 THAMES ST.

The Marlborough Market
Incorporated
SWIFT'S Golden West Oil and Peanut Butter
POSTUM RINSO
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GROCER
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and Hatchet Brand Products
Telephone 11 26 BROADWAY

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Founded 1882
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Eat at OLD FRANCE
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Where Luxury Reigns With Price Restrained

VAN DYK
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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
78 WEYBOSSET STREET

Turks Head Coal Company
Incorporated
All Standard
COAL and COKE
184 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I.
Ask for MR. L. P. ARNOLD

DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Many of the larger banks in Siam employ monkeys to detect spurious coins. The coin comes first to the cashier and then is handed to the monkey, which bites into it to test its genuineness. The prevalance of bad money in Siam makes the method practical; and of the large number of coins handled by the monkeys no mistakes are made.

In Lighter Vein

Ready for Anything

"So you want to marry my daughter?"

"Yes."

"Young man, have you considered her family in this matter?"

"I have, but I love your daughter so much that I'd be willing to put up with almost anything."—*Midland Target.*

What a Pity

Old Lady: "Tell me, little girl, what kind of clothes does pussy wear?"

Little Girl: "Clothes?"

Old Lady: "Yes, clothes. Does she wear wool? Does she wear feathers?"

Little Girl: "You poor lady, ain't you never seen a cat?"—*Midland Target.*

Sondagsnisse Strix, Stockholm

"Sir, you have taken a serviette instead of your hat."

Not Guilty

Judge: "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Irish Defendant: "Not guilty, Your Honor."

Judge: "Have you ever been arrested before?"

Defendant: "No, sir; this was the first time I ever speeded."

Did You Know That—

A native of Nevada has never represented the State in the United States Senate, but this record will be broken when P. A. McCarren, a native Nevadan, is seated in the next session of Congress?

The late William Brown Bowdle of Lima, Ohio, claimed the record of not missing a session of Sunday School for 96 years?

The world's wheat harvest is more than 4,500,000,000 bushels annually?

A North African mushroom, shown at an exhibit in Madrid, Spain, was almost two feet high?

Rime-O-Grams

No. 88

Women of the Bible

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

The maid who once uttered
A thanksgiving song,
Was punished when trying
A leader to wrong.

2.

Where the young prince was hidden
To her was unknown;
But after six years
He was placed on her throne.

3.

When the tribes were oppressed
By troubles complex,
This leader arose
From among the fair sex.

4.

When asked to advise
A ruler distressed,
Her calm reassurance
His fears set at rest.

5.

"To the King," said the Jewess,
"I'll go though I perish,
A plot to expose
And my people to cherish."

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 88."

Quotation for Today

The Christian Science Monitor's

THOSE who deny the possibility of spiritual experience because they have never shared it, are like those who denied the possibility of an army marching across a lake because they had never seen ice.—ROBERT BRIGHAM.

Hymnal Notes

No. 119

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE widely known Sicilian melody, No. 119, has survived long vicissitude at the hands of verse makers. It began as a song of Sicilian fishermen, and then, with Latin words, was more proudly named Hymn of Sicilian Mariners. The Latin reminds us that there were fewer hymns for the people in their own language in the south of Europe than in the north. These words were early put into an English hymn, as "O most holy, O most pure."

In 1816 the tune was taken over by Johannes D. Falk of Danzig, a friend of Hender and of Goethe, and also a very good friend of neglected children. Falk set to it his much-loved words, *O du froehliche . . . Weihnachtszeit* ("O thou joyful Christmastide"), a hymn named "For the Three Festivals, Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide." Both the Christmas and the Easter words appear in the German Christian Science Hymnal, with this Sicilian tune. A little German book, "What the Children Sing," has Falk's words and the tune. His care for children was seen in the institute he founded, so that neglected boys and girls could be trained to the industries.

In the Christian Science Hymnal of 1910 this tune was used with words of John Rowe, "From the table now retiring." The new Hymnal uses "Holy Spirit, source of gladness," from a hymn by Paul Gerhardt, as words that have the joyous spirit of the music. Gerhardt's poem begins, *O du allersueste Freude* ("O sweetest joy"). The version used here is rearranged from the Unitarian Hymn Book, for which Samuel Longfellow adapted the translation made by John Christian Jacobi (1670-1750).

The poet, Paul Gerhardt (1607-76), was one more of the poet-preachers who sacrificed worldly advantage to religious conviction. He, the gentle-hearted and gentle-voiced, knew no contentions, gave up his happy Lutheran pastorate in Berlin, rather than promise to ignore the differences between the Lutheran and the "Reformed" or Calvinistic ideas. He stands next to Luther as a hymnist. Superior to him in poetic power, he is like Luther in his manner, "unconstrainedly pious, naïve and hearty."

The translator, Jacobi, was a native German who went to England about the same time as Handel did. He was appointed Keeper of the Royal German chapel at St. James's Palace, London, and served under King George I and II. He published collections of hymns "translated from the High Dutch," meaning German.

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Take Aunt Polly A-Shopping

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE Pigs," said Uncle Peter, "were lingering over breakfast in their cosy dining room, all except Mr. Pig, who had finished breakfast and dashed merrily away in his motorcar to the railway station to catch the train that would take him away to in his city office. He had had to finish sooner than usual because there had been quite a snow storm and he would have to dash slower than usual. So there they were, Mrs. Pig, Aunt Polly Pig, Baby Penelope Pig, and Master Percy Pig."

"I should think," said Jennie, "that Percy would have had to be getting ready to dash merrily away to school."

"So he would," said Uncle Peter, "if it hadn't been Saturday, and so there was no school for Percy to dash merrily away to."

"I don't believe Percy was sorry about that," said Jimmie.

"He was," said Uncle Peter severely. "Percy Pig was a child who loved to learn, and when he went to bed at night he looked forward to going to school next morning. So there he was, making the best of it by eating an extra dish of cereal.

"'I do wish,' said Aunt Polly Pig, 'that this beautiful snow had waited until tomorrow. It will be quite impossible for me to ride to the village on my bicycle.'

"'But why ride to the village on your bicycle?' asked Mrs. Pig.

"'Shopping,' said Aunt Polly. 'I had planned to go shopping. I have quite a little list. It begins with a spool of white cotton, No. 42, and a nice book from the public library, and the shoes I left to be cobbled by the cobbler, and it ends with two lollipops, one for Percy and the other for Edward Elephant.'

"When Percy Pig heard that, he stopped eating his extra dish of cereal.

"'Oh, Aunt Polly!' exclaimed Percy Pig. 'Edward and I will gladly take you to the village on our double-runner. You can sit on the double-runner, and it will be fun for Edward and me to play horses and drag you over the beautiful snow.'

"'That will be splendid!' cried Aunt Polly, clapping her front paws.

"'It is Edward's turn to keep the double-runner at his house,' said Percy. 'I will telephone him as soon as I have finished my extra dish of cereal.'

"So Percy Pig," continued Uncle Peter, "finished his extra dish of cereal, and telephoned to Edward Elephant. And Aunt Polly went over her list to make sure she hadn't forgotten anything. And hardly had she got on her warm winter things than there was Edward Elephant at the front door with the double-runner.

"I think I remember that double-runner," said Jennie. "It was painted red and its name was Rover."

"The very double-runner," said Uncle Peter. "Well, Aunt Polly sat on the double-runner, with her bag under her left front leg and her shopping list in the bag. Percy Pig and Edward Elephant grasped the rope with their mittened paws. Aunt Polly sat solid and held tight to the sides of the double-runner. 'Cluck! Cluck!' said Aunt Polly, 'Giddap, horses!' and away they went. Sometimes the horses ran, and sometimes the double-runner bumped up and down. The snow plow had been along, so it was pretty good going for a double-runner.

"'Jingle, bells! Jingle, bells!
Dashing through the snow,'

sang Aunt Polly.

"'Oh, what fun it is to ride
On a two-horse double-runner.'

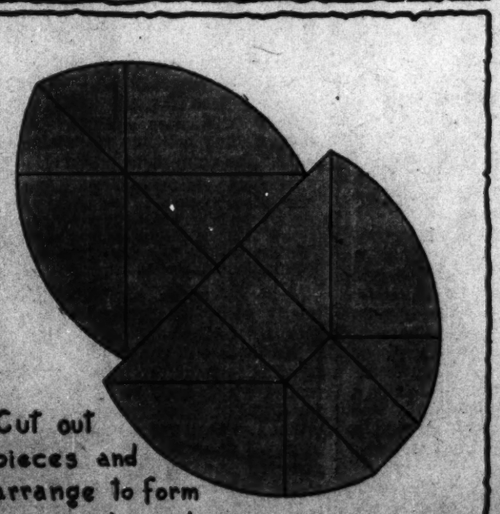
"And when they reached the village Aunt Polly did her shopping, and gave the horses a lollipop apiece."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A man may be telling the truth now when he says he runs things at his house. He means the washing machine and the vacuum cleaner.

Boston Herald: At a recent wedding in Florida a bride served a cake weighing 500 pounds. Her later efforts will probably only seem to.

Caper-Cutters



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Little Lad's Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

ON A raw day in December, two friends shivered in their warm wraps as they faced the cold, drizzling rain and penetrating wind sweeping down the slushy thoroughfare. They were busily planning Christmas gifts for each other when a small liver-and-white spaniel attracted their attention. The puppy stood trembling beside a thin, white-faced little lad of perhaps 10 years, who had just pulled off his sleazy jacket; sitting down on the ice-cold sidewalk, he wrapped the dog closely in the coat and held him against his own body for its warmth.

The friends exchanged a look which said plainly, "What gift can we have from each other so precious as this!" and one of them bending over the lad asked, "Will you come with us a few minutes and find a warm coat?" The lad looked up bewildered, but got to his feet, and boy, dog, and friends vanished into a large department store just at hand.

The boys' coats were all warm and comfortable but the little fellow's eyes lighted when he saw a sheepskin jacket such as every boy delights in; by this time the clerks were interested in the happy scene, and the shoe department was soon found. Here the rags were pulled off the cold, wet feet while a kindly woman brought warm stockings, and a busy man selected thick, high shoes; and in 20 minutes a little dog and a happy child, warm and dry, made their way back to the street again.

There the two friends, after making some further inquiries, left them and hurried away, rejoicing that they had seen the child's loving care of the little dog, giving them the opportunity to help.

One day a year later, a happy-faced lad with his small dog recognized them and said, pointing to the coat he wore, "I still have my coat." But the happiness of the friends promises to outwear the brave coat.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pronunciation of words ending in "-ty" and "-ties" (S. A. M., who says he commonly hears the endings sounded *-tee* and *-tees*)—The words submitted by the inquirer should be pronounced *hu-mil'-ih-tih* and *hu-mil'-ih-tihz; ma-te-rih-al'-ih-tih* and *ma-te-rih-al'-ih-tihz* (secondary stress on third syllables); *i-dol'-a-trih* and *i-dol'-a-trihz; kwal'-ih-tih* and *kwal'-ih-tihz; in-dih-vid-u-al'-ih-tih* and *in-dih-vid-u-al'-ih-tihz* (secondary stress on first and third syllables); *vehr'-ih-tih* and *vehr'-ih-tihz*. So, too, with *pit'-ih* and *pit'-ihz*, etc.

The long *e* and "quick-long" *e* are so closely related to the short *i* that the public speaker should make some effort to distinguish between them.

"As he was wont" (S. R.)—The last word is pronounced preferably *wunt*. In British usage, the vowel is commonly sounded as in old.

Dinosaur (Mrs. H. J. R.)—*Dī'-no-sawr* (*i* as in *ice*, *o* as in *obey*, *aw* as in *shawl*).

Israel (Mrs. H. J. R.)—*Iz'-ray-el* (*i* as in *it*, *a* as in *chaotic*, *e* as in *get*).

Palestine (R. B.)—Yes, the *i* is sounded as in *ice*. The last syllable is not *-teen*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams No. 78

Gems

Published Dec. 9, 1932

ANSWERS

1.

Its dominant color
Is nature's own hue.
An island familiar
Will furnish the clue.
(Emerald)

2.

Most regal of gems,
The true lover's token;
Though kindred to coal,
'Tis not easily broken.
(Diamond)

3.

As a cameo stone
It hasn't an equal.
"Bess" gave one to "Essex"—
Just look up the sequel.
(Sardonyx)

4.

It's black, yet transparent
And this is no fiction),
Now what do you call
Such a flat contradiction?
(Black Diamond)

5.

In opaline beauty
Reflecting the light,
Its luminous softness
Belongs to the night.
(Moonstone)

WINNERS

Mrs. D. E. Goeben, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. D. C. Overton, Tulsa, Okla.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Miss Martha K. Walkey, Scranton, Penna.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
Mrs. I. E. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Clara Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. A. K. M., Middlebury, Vt.
Miss Lois E Caugher, Seattle.
Miss Ruth A. Brown, New York.
Unsigned, Miami, Fla.
Miss Emma Bommhardt, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss C. B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Miss B. Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Miss A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Charles F. Claar, New York City
Mrs. Grace K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.

Note: Obsidian, tourmaline and chalcedony have also been accepted on No. 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Calvin Coolidge

THE untimely passing on of Calvin Coolidge, the only surviving ex-President of the United States, comes at a moment when his qualities of statesmanship are perhaps more widely appreciated than they were even when he sat in the White House. His calm and cautious leadership will long be held in high esteem by the American people.

From the day when as a modest, restrained, silent youth he emerged from Amherst College to take up a lifetime of office holding until the moment of his passing, his every step clearly was directed by some higher power. That he himself should ever have foreseen the heights to which he rose is incredible. The next step was no doubt always in his mind, but the long ascent to the Presidency, and the hold he attained upon the public affection could by no possibility have found a place in the thought of the Northampton councilman of 1899, or even the President of the Massachusetts Senate in 1912.

But if his career be studied it impresses by its very directness. He climbed to the Presidency as one climbs a long ladder. Only at the top did there seem to be difficulty. The round which stood for a nomination to the Presidency was missing. The Vice-Presidency, held by politicians to be the door to obscurity, was thrust upon him. Even that, to the superficial eye, seemed to have come without prior planning on his part. It had been refused by men vastly more in the public eye than he. But he took it.

It was the next step—just as the mayoralty of Northampton, the state senatorship, the Lieutenant-Governorship and all the rest of the more or less petty offices held by him were steps in his upward progress. And this, like the rest, led higher, for President Harding, seemingly a model of manly vigor, passed on, and in a Vermont farmhouse, by the dim light of kerosene lamps, Calvin Coolidge was sworn in by his own father to be President.

The Administration that followed saw the high-water mark of American prosperity. If one were asked to cite notable achievements of the Coolidge Administration, the most retentive memory would be baffled. There was nothing more spectacular about it than there had been about the successive steps by which Mr. Coolidge reached the White House. He gave to industry, to commerce, to finance every opportunity to function unvexed by political interference and saw the business of the nation prosper, for the time, as never before in its history.

At the end of six years he retired voluntarily, perhaps the most popular retiring President since Washington. There are indeed those who feel that this popularity has outlived four years of retirement, and that it was likely that he would be nominated and elected in 1936.

What place in history is reserved for Calvin Coolidge? No world-wide conflagration came to test his powers as those of Woodrow Wilson were tested, nor did the universal debacle that dragged Hoover down come in time to affect him. He lacked the spectacular genius of Theodore Roosevelt. Perhaps in his silent devotion to duty, his utter indifference to parade and show, he resembled more Grover Cleveland than any of his predecessors—a Cleveland quieted by a New England upbringing. But more than that, there was ever discernible in the Coolidge thought a reverential spirituality which perhaps helped to explain why destiny had marked him for such lofty station.

Not soon shall we see his like. Perhaps never more than today the qualities which Coolidge possessed are needed in the White House. At few moments could his passing have stimulated a wider recognition of his essential greatness.

Castles in Distress

CONSIDERABLE public interest has been aroused in London by proposals to pull down Waterloo Bridge, and more recently to alter the appearance of Carlton House Terrace, a fine block of residential buildings that overlooks the famous Mall leading from Trafalgar Square to Buckingham Palace. This attitude contrasts most favorably, in its zeal to preserve the architectural beauties of the past, with the indifference that the past itself showed to masterpieces of Gothic architecture. Contrary to popular opinion, there has probably never been an age so consciously devoted as the present to maintaining the scenic and architectural amenities that have been bequeathed to it by its predecessors.

But in one respect the difficulties of so preserving the amenities of the past grow continually greater. The increase of taxation and the gradual equalization of wealth make it less and less possible for private individuals to keep open and in good repair those huge castles and houses of historic interest which are one of the most picturesque features of the English countryside. It is strikingly significant that only a few weeks ago a castle in the Midlands was sold for £7. The cost of maintaining such a place is so considerable that no one felt justified in offering a bigger sum.

In these circumstances the state affords a way of escape of which private owners are taking progressively greater advantage. The owner offers the house or site to the Office of Works to preserve for the nation, which then shoulders the cost of maintenance or repair. Henceforward, though the owner still retains certain privileges of ownership, the building or site is the nation's in perpetuity. In this way, during the recent past, many places of historic interest have been preserved for future ages which would otherwise have fallen into ruin.

The revenues at the disposal of the Office of Works for this purpose are limited, and not every offer that is made to it can be accepted. But it is said that few of real national importance have to be refused.

A Bard on Friendly Shores

POET'S wine need not be alcoholic. Nor need it be drunk to the dregs of sorrow. Such declarations may sound like outbursts of an æsthetic revolutionist. But they are merely the substance of statements made by John Masefield, England's poet laureate, upon his arrival in the United States the other day:

> Alcohol has destroyed a great many poets. All of the great poets were temperate. Shakespeare surely was temperate. Milton drank water, so did Shelley. Keats liked the taste of wine but not the exhilaration false, that comes with it. . . .
>
> Poetry grows out of joyousness. It is the good vintage which comes out of a happy people.

Thus Mr. Masefield reintroduces himself to American admirers. With just what words he announced himself when years ago he first put foot on the "land of opportunity" may be known to few beside himself. But it is likely his utterances were similar to those of all boys in need of work. The picture of a boy working in a carpet factory while patterns of sonnets ran through his thought—or washing glasses, bringing up bottles and polishing brass in a New York barroom while the vision of ships,

each with her grace, her glory,

brought the refreshing winds and the cool blue of the sea into the sour air and yellow lamplight about him—makes an interesting contrast with the scene in which this honored poet has been welcomed back to American shores.

That Mr. Masefield will have something of more than ordinary interest to give his hearers is assured in that achievement which has made his name familiar the wide world over. And that he may have something of great value for poets and would-be poets is indicated in his implication that they should understand that they must make themselves interesting.

What poets of today need, says this poet of today, is some group to hear their poems read—some group that will applaud what they like, but hiss what they don't like. Evidently Mr. Masefield would not subscribe to the sometimes annoying notion that the chief aim of poetry is to be beyond understanding.

The arrival of this gallant Englishman on American shores will for a time increase the public interest in poetry. But in some thoughtful persons it will evoke contemplation on other subjects as well. On politics, for instance. Here one may be led to consider what the price of present nationalistic tendencies must be if carried to their logical conclusion. One can imagine the present "Buy American" movement extended to include a "Read American" campaign. And Mr. Masefield would not be the only author whose books would be banned by literary "patriotism." The proposition is ridiculous, of course, but some countries already have put up barriers which concern the theater.

The poet's world has no boundaries. And for that reason it may be predicted that poets one day will be recognized as among the world's most practical thinkers. Meanwhile, their lines alone—when they are like Mr. Masefield's—suffice to earn them honor.

Where Are We Going—and How?

OFTEN those charged with regulating and expediting traffic in large centers of population find it useful to watch from some height the movements of men and motors. Usually they can see ways so to direct the flow of traffic that mix-ups are averted and motion speeded. About three years ago an ambitious project was undertaken for making such an observation—not of physical goings and comings, but of social movements—in that vast "traffic area" which lies between Canada and Mexico. The results of this survey have been made public in the report of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends.

Ordinary folk will hardly dare tackle the full report, but many Americans will find great interest in the summary, which itself makes an eight-page supplement of the New York Times. To those confused by the apparent complexities of modern living, it offers some significant signposts if not a ready-reference map of American life.

How valuable the report proves will depend largely upon how well its information is utilized. A report—even one brought by a committee—which informed the citizen that a water main had burst and undermined the foundations of his home would receive his attention. Notice that unusual stresses and strains are threatening the entire structure of society may seem more academic, but is almost equally worthy of the individual's attention.

For, as the committee points out, the alternative to ordered but purposeful social readjustments is continued drift and ultimate overturning by disorder and violence, with the resulting "loss of many useful elements in the present productive system." And while disclaiming any attitude of "alarmist irresponsibility," the committee adds:

> It would be highly negligent to gloss over the stark and bitter realities of the social situation, and to ignore the imminent perils in further advance of our heavy technical machinery over crumbling roads and shaking bridges. There are times when silence is not neutrality, but assent.

This reference to "technical machinery" might seem to confirm the fears of those recently excited by a fragmentary technocratic picture of the machine crushing humanity. But it probably has a broader application to the whole body of our physical equipment for social progress, equipment which is dangerous to use until the necessary roads and bridges of social planning have been devised and constructed. For while this report has much to say about technological unemployment, it is comprehensive enough to present a more complete picture. Thus it offers the somewhat balancing information that the percentage of the population gainfully employed was 39.8 in 1930 as against only 32.4 in 1870.

It must be said, however, that this study does not belittle the threat of the machine except as it places it in perspective and shows that there are other changes on which it might be well to focus some of our attention. Thus:

> Our capacity to produce goods changes faster than our capacity to purchase; employment does not keep pace with improvement in the machinery of production; interoceanic communication changes more quickly than the reorganization of international relations; the factory takes occupations away from the home before the home can adjust itself to the new conditions. The automobile affects the railroads, the family, size of cities, types of crime, manners and morals.

The great value of this monumental survey is this very comprehensiveness. Only as we widen our view to include all the changes in the social organism and take constructive measures to harmonize their interaction shall we be able to roll our modern world toward desirable goals.

And as men gain greater mastery in the control of vast social forces—which today often nullify individual purpose—they may be more ready to stop and consider where they are going as individuals and how they may get there. Conversely, any general social advance cannot fail to be promoted by the noble and unselfish motives and methods of individuals.

Anatomy of a Fad

WITHOUT prejudice to Mr. Howard Scott and his coadjutors, the meteor-like advent of technocracy invites discussion as a fad. Webster dismisses a fad as "a custom, amusement, etc., followed for a time with exaggerated zeal." Fowler calls it a "pet notion or rule of action or piece of fancied enlightenment." Both add an alternative definition that it is a "craze"—which of course does not describe it exactly.

There can be no doubt that technocracy might be brought within some, if not all, of these definitions. Throughout the United States and beyond people are asking: "What is this technocracy?" Many of the inquirers probably have not read a line about it that isn't a headline. Most persons would pale before the task of digesting Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch's exegesis before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Why, then, is technocracy on everybody's lips?

The times are primarily responsible. Anatomists of such matters note that in the early stages of business exigencies people demand a personal accounting for their troubles. The fall of wheat? Why, of course, the Bolsheviks. The loss of investments? Naturally, the short sellers. The closing of banks? Who else but the Communists with their whispering campaigns? There is no thought at such times that "the fault, dear Brutus, is in ourselves"—which means our institutions also.

The second stage is marked by an intense popularity of nostrums showing ways out. People are apt to fly from ills they have to ills they know not of. Technocracy "broke" while a bewildered democracy was engaged in thinking about the forces in economic society instead of about personal devils or scalp hunting. The word gathered momentum before a favoring wind. Perhaps the findings were the least important among the circumstances that brought fame to technocracy. An authority half-veiled, centered mysteriously in the scholastic heart of Columbia University; laboratories; twelve years of hitherto unknown research by competent engineers and natural scientists; an esoteric name—all combined to provoke interest. Add for flavor the rumors, since refuted, that Mr. Scott had had an Alger career and you had all the makings of a first-rate fad.

Technocracy is now trying to dissipate this ballyhoo. Will it retain its audience now that it has exchanged journalese for mathematics? It is to be hoped so. For technocracy has something that should be carefully weighed when the striking certitudes are put to rest with the tumult and systematic inquiry comes back into its own.

Culture That Counts

IN THE rarefied atmosphere of New England, culture successfully resists all stress of circumstance. The aura of the nineteenth century which hovered over the colony of Concord continues to float over the gilded dome of Boston's State House, and the pellucid waters of the Charles still mirror the calm contemplation of Emerson and Thoreau, undimmed and unruffled by passing squalls in the economic skies.

These observations are induced by the charming spectacle of a cultural descendant of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," who, with a facile acumen rarely possessed by any except favored mortals whose paths lead them by the shaded walks of Harvard, gracefully combines the tasks of Hebe with those of litterateur.

A young woman, a waitress at the Harvard Union, has written a thought-provoking article defending the study of the liberal arts against the more popular trend to specialize in vocational education. And she has something to say which is well worth the saying and deserves a wide audience. There is no room for self-pity in the make-up of this college graduate whom temporary circumstance compels to serve.

Listen to this girl. The "practical" education has been of no use to her in the depression, but the philosophy of a cultural course has saved her, she writes. And, "I have the ability to fill up every leisure moment with something that is beautiful, good or true, and I have kept my mental balance because of that ability."

Presidents of universities and college professors have uttered more and said less.

Editorial Notes

One hiker, in a morning's walk, given the right wind, can clear all the deer out of a small forest, complains a Scottish hunt preserve landlord. This, of course, is much more heinous than one deer stalker's being able to keep the rest of humanity from enjoying vast domains of Scotland's loveliest areas.

While the glass motorcar that is being fashioned for the Chicago World's Fair may never be operated, surely the horn will be blown.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Repeal and States Rights—The Advertising of Beer

IS IT possible that the Democrats of the South are going to yield a theory for which they have contended ever since the Civil War in order to expedite the return of intoxicating liquors? Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer is arguing with Speaker Garner, and with members of the House, that Congress must do certain things in relation to the state conventions by which the supporters of liquor hope to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. One of these things is: "Announce the principles which shall govern the nomination and election of delegates so that the issue shall be fairly and directly presented to the people."

If the Congress of the United States can reach into the individual states and thus determine not merely the personnel of state conventions and of the method of their selection, prescribing the routine by which nominations shall be made, but shall even declare the issues to be discussed in those conventions, there does not seem to be any measure of federal control of election within the states which may not, with such a precedent established, be fairly asserted.

The South has long been extremely tenacious of the theory that its elections, local and federal, were state affairs, governed by state laws only. The cry which Dana set up nearly half a century ago: "No force bill; no Negro domination," and which was echoed so generally through the South, applied to issues almost identical with this one. After Congress has imposed upon the states the methods by which they shall nominate and elect delegates to conventions intended to demolish the Eighteenth Amendment, there is no reason why it should not equally impose and enforce its own regulations within those states for elections of United States senators and representatives in Congress.

Some of the advocates of the convention method of ratification cite the fact that the original Constitution was ratified by conventions. But, the resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention prescribed that it should be submitted "to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendations of its Legislature." The Federal Government was distinctly estopped from interference within the states with the method of organizing these ratifying bodies.

I shall be interested to see how the Southern press accepts Mr. Palmer's proposition.

* * *

The question whether the Collier bill, or beer bill so-called, now pending in the Senate, will permit the advertising of beer if enacted, has come up for discussion. Some think that as the purpose of the bill is to declare beer of 3.2 per cent alcohol nonintoxicating, its passage would automatically annul any existing state laws prohibiting the advertising of intoxicating liquors, so far as beer is concerned.

Such laws exist now in thirty-four states. In most of them I think the phrase "intoxicating" rather than "alcoholic" liquors is used. And it seems reasonable to believe that if the Collier bill should be passed and if the Supreme Court of the United States should concur in the opinion of Congress that beer of the alcoholic content mentioned in the law is in fact not intoxicating, these state laws would fall.

In such event we would very soon have the joys of automobiling added to by the contemplation of beautifully colored three-sheet posters showing American girls sitting at saloon tables smoking cigarettes and drinking beer. Our appreciation of these works of art might be somewhat blurred by the need of dodging drivers drunken on this same beer. The process by which the natural disinclination of a refined woman to use tobacco was so successfully broken down, will be applied to the endeavor to make saloon habitués out of American women. Moreover, the newspapers will undoubtedly add their share to the billboard and radio chorus, and they are indeed now preparing for a flood of beer advertising.

Editor & Publisher in its last number quotes Senator Norris, chairman of the Senate committee which is considering the Collier bill, as saying: "I have no doubt that if the courts determine that newspapers cannot accept beer advertising, Congress will remedy the situation." This seems a curious statement from one holding the views with which Senator Norris has been generally accredited. Instead of remedying any such situation, Congress should see to it that no bill authorizing the sale of alcoholic drinks in the nation or in limited portions of the nation shall be permitted to become a law without a specific clause prohibiting the advertising of such habit-forming beverages.

Such a law exists in certain provinces of Canada in which the sale of intoxicating liquors is permitted. It is practicable and wise. I find it difficult to believe that the newspaper press of the nation, however much it may be suffering from the present business depression, will be willing to put its great influence back of an advertising campaign which would do for liquor what advertising has already done for cigarettes.

Women, Peers, and Prerogatives

LONDON

ON A CERTAIN door in Westminster, a small group of women are knocking. There are, to be exact, twenty-two of them, and they knock gently. There is no show of haste or hostility about them; they merely stand and agree together that the door ought to open—will open, in fact—but, as this may take time, patience is necessary. Each member of the group is a Peer in her own right, and the chamber they desire to enter is the House of Lords.

The chamber to which the women seek admittance is not, generally speaking, a place to which people very genuinely aspire. When compared with the rough and tumble, the turbulence and general excitement of the House of Commons, it appears rather lacking in animation and adventure.

It is very old. Its atmosphere is of an almost religious solemnity. Dim light, filtering through the scarlet and blue of its stained-glass windows from which the kings and queens of England watch silently, hide its gilt and deep coloring in half shadow. The bronze statues of knights in armor, leaning upon their unsheathed swords, the scarlet of the Woolsack, the gold and precious stones of the canopied throne itself are only partially visible.

The right to sit in this chamber is not clearly defined. Not every Peer can claim a seat; neither can every seat claim a Peer. Some members of the Lords are elected by their fellows; some by episcopal chapters on the nomination of the Crown; some are elected for life, some until they choose to resign; some come in for the period of a single Parliament. Some Peers are born, others are made. Some sit in the right of their fathers; some have sat in the right of their mothers; a few in the right of their wives.

Nobody appears to know with any degree of certainty whether or not it was to the House of Lords that the honor was due of extorting Magna Charta from King John, 700 years ago; neither does anybody appear to know whether or not it was King Edward I who created hereditary peers. But there the House of Lords is, with its 759 members, and, because they have every bit as good a right as anybody else to seats in it, the twenty-two women Peers are asking for admission.

The request is more than a mere whim. Through the House of Lords pass matters which, to women, are of peculiar importance. It has been estimated that at least one-third of the measures normally dealt with there have relation to questions of a domestic nature—to questions concerning legitimacy, guardianship of infants, matrimony and so on; and it is largely because they wish to influence such things that the women stand patiently and go on knocking.

When the women first went down to Westminster, they hardly expected so long a wait. Margaret Haig, Viscountess Rhondda, who had become a Peer in her own right in 1919, was the first to suggest the plan. She based her claim on the fact that the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919 provided, by its first section, that "a person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post." Moreover, that, during the previous year, the Representation of the People Act and the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, had set a precedent by giving to women the authority to vote for and to sit in the House of Commons.

Acting on the strength of these things, she presented a petition, on her own account, in which she prayed that the King might be pleased to order a writ of summons to Parliament to be issued to her. The request was referred to the Committee for Privileges and was rejected, mainly on the ground that, although the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act had removed disqualifications, it had established no new rights, and therefore had no bearing on the position of women in regard to the upper house.

Four times since then, bills have been introduced into the House of Lords which aimed to legalize the position of the women, and one of these was defeated by only two votes. In addition, the claim of the women has the backing of nearly every organized body of women in the country.

P. M. L.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Wasting Statesmanship

WHEN Lady Astor, on a visit to Washington this week, declared she thought it "a shame that after four years' experience in government the American Cabinet and President should not be kept in the Government, where their experience could be employed," she voiced a regret many Americans have often felt. Although there is much complaint in this country about the lack of able men in politics, there are few countries more wasteful of political talent. With a fine indifference to the resource that lies in the experience and ability of public men, the United States periodically discards completely public servants whose advice and counsel it might employ.

It is a peculiarity of the American political system that there is no place in the Government for the leadership of the minority. The candidate either rules or retires. There is no half-way place where he may continue to serve. The same regrets were expressed in 1928, when, despite his obvious qualifications for public service, Alfred E. Smith was returned to private life. His undoubted talents were in no way utilized by the Government during an interval when it certainly could have employed them to advantage.

The weakness is an important one. The Government suffers in stability as a consequence, and the completeness with which now one and now another party is eclipsed interferes with the continuity of policy that should prevail.—*St. Paul* (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press.*

Why Cabinet Places Go Begging

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT finds it difficult to enlist for Cabinet service the men he would like to lean upon. The New York Evening Post reports that Owen D. Young was offered and declined the Secretaryship of State, and that Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago, asked to be Secretary of the Treasury, declined that high post.

These eminent Democrats were regarded as presidential material by substantial followings before the national conventions. If they have declined Cabinet positions it will not be difficult to interpret their reasons. They are no longer wealthy men, as their wealth was appraised a few years ago. It is currently reported that they feel they cannot afford to give up their salaries, and that their business associates have objected to their leaving their institutions at this critical time.

Another consideration would deter their acceptance, even if they were financially able to make the sacrifice. They are essentially "big business" men. For 10 years Mr. Young has been chairman of the board of the General Electric Company; he is chairman of the executive committee of the Radio Corporation of America, a director of the General Motors Corporation and of several other large corporations. Mr. Traylor is at the head of several of the largest banking institutions in Chicago, and is a director in several corporations. He understands, and Mr. Young understands, that if they were in the Cabinet it would not be long until their motives would be questioned, their sincerity impugned, as the motives and sincerity of Andrew W. Mellon were questioned and impugned when he was Secretary of the Treasury.—*Spokane* (Wash.) *Spokesman-Review.*

Palestine Wine to America?

IN THE hope that America will abolish prohibition and that Palestine will have an opportunity to export large quantities of wine to the United States, now that Roosevelt is the new President, the management of the Mikveh Israel Agricultural School several months ago began preparations to cultivate 300 dunams of its farm lands as vineyards in order to prepare wine for shipment to America as soon as the sale of liquor will be permitted there.

It is expected that Palestinian wine will find a large market in the United States, especially among the Jewish population there. Negotiations are also in progress between certain exporters in Palestine with prospective agents throughout the United States in an effort to be the first on the market there when the Eighteenth Amendment, prohibiting the sale of liquor, will have been abolished.—*Palestine Bulletin* (Jerusalem).